

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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SELECTING THE THANKSGIVING TURKEY.—SEE PAGE 218.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
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NEW YORK, DECEMBER 4, 1880.

OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER.

The Extra Holiday Double Number of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER will be one of the most attractive ever issued from this establishment. It will contain a number of original poems and stories from prominent American writers, sketches of Christmas life at home and abroad, with many fine illustrations reflecting the spirit of the Holiday time. Persons desiring to subscribe should send in their orders at once to 53, 55 and 57 Park Place. Price of single copies of this extra number, 15 cents.

A PRESIDENTIAL PENSION FUND.

THERE is no apparent reason for distrust the motives of those persons who have interested themselves in establishing a "Presidential Pension Fund" by means of popular subscriptions. The object is worthy, but the scope of such a fund and the method of securing it are open to many objections which are prompted neither by partisan feeling nor personal likes or dislikes. The scheme for the proposed fund includes only one beneficiary, the oldest ex-President of the United States living—first not as to age, but as to the length of time which he has been out of office. The fund is to be made up from individual contributions, and will in no sense be national in character. There is an obvious objection to this method of raising the fund in the fact that the subscriptions must, to a large extent, be dictated by the respect or the dislike entertained for the person who is to be the immediate beneficiary. Those who subscribe cannot avoid the feeling that they are contributing to the benefit of one whom they may delight in honoring, or whom they would prefer should not be benefited by their generosity. That the character, amount and diversity of the subscriptions will be largely influenced by these feelings and prejudices no one can doubt. On the other hand, the recipients of the trust, for some time at least, will occupy the position of debtors, or, worse still, perhaps, of charity wards of the contributors to the fund. If in no other way, certainly in the sense of being supported at the expense of a comparatively few individuals, the beneficiaries, during the lives of the subscribers, will feel that they occupy a false and delicate position. Were the proposed fund to be created out of an appropriation purely national, these objections would not exist, and those for whom it was established, while accepting with gratitude its benefits, would feel it to be a graceful recognition of their past services by an entire nation.

The strongest objections may be raised, however, against the scope of the fund—whether national or popular—as embraced in the present scheme. The object, as explained by the projectors, is to do honor to those who have occupied the highest official position in the gift of this country, and to preserve those whom the nation has dignified from contact with penury or want. This cannot be accomplished by the present plan. If the present were an infallible index of the future, the proposition to pension the oldest ex-President to the exclusion of his successors might indeed meet no objection. There is only one ex-President now living, and, therefore, there could be no injustice done immediately. After March 4th next there will be two ex-Presidents, unless the death of one should occur in the meantime. Perhaps if the same state of affairs were to continue for ever, as will exist after that date, even then no objection could be urged to the scheme in its present form.

But it would be too much to expect, and would be in opposition to past experience to predict, that the same relations which will exist in a few months will continue indefinitely. In fact, it is an exception in the history of this country that those relations should be in such full accord with the terms of the scheme which we are considering. Apply the plan to any other period, and in no instance will it be found that the beneficiary combined in himself the widest respect, the largest necessities and the greatest age. Had such a scheme been perfected at the time of the formation of the Government, there is good reason to believe that it would have been abandoned long ago, because of its manifest injustice. What the chances are of there never being more than two ex-Presidents surviving at the same time may be inferred from a glance at the past. From March 4th, 1797, when Washington became the first ex-President, to March 4th, 1881, a period of eighty-four years, it appears that for three years there was no ex-President living, caused by the death of Washington in one instance, and of Johnson in another. For sixteen years

there was only one ex-President, nearly eleven years of which were filled by the first two ex-Presidents this country had—Washington and Adams. Four years of the remainder were filled by General Grant, leaving only a little more than one year besides when there was not more than one ex-President living, including the three years when there was none. The period may, therefore, be declared to be exceptional when there were less than two surviving ex-Presidents. For thirty years there were two, for twenty-eight years there were three, for six years there were four, and for one year there were five ex-Presidents living. During two-thirds of the entire period there were never less than two nor more than three survivors. It would be safe to predict that, if the history of the past is not to repeat itself, such changes as are likely to ensue will tend to increase the average number of Presidential survivors. Younger men are being called to the Presidency than in the early days of our history. Down to 1841 the youngest man who surrendered his seat was Van Buren, who was fifty-eight years of age when he retired, while the average age of the nine Presidents during the period was sixty-five years. Of the ten Presidents since that time one-half were less than fifty-six years of age at the time of their retirement, two of them only fifty-three years, while the average was only fifty-nine years.

How the plan of pensioning the oldest ex-President would have affected the Presidents of the past let the following summary show: Washington would have enjoyed the fund for nearly three years, his death occurring a little more than a year before his successor's term expired. John Adams would have been the next beneficiary, and for twenty-five years he would have been in receipt of the pension, to the exclusion of the three who succeeded him in office during his lifetime. Jefferson, who survived his office seventeen years, and who died on the same day as John Adams, would have been entirely excluded from the benefit of the fund, notwithstanding that he became so reduced that an Act was passed by the Legislature of Virginia authorizing him to dispose of his property by lottery for the purpose of providing means to pay his debts. The death of Jefferson alone prevented this measure from being carried out. Madison survived his office nineteen years, but would have enjoyed the fund only ten years. Monroe would have received no benefit during his survivorship of six years, the fund being enjoyed by Adams and Madison during the period. John Quincy Adams would have been the fourth beneficiary, and he would have excluded entirely Andrew Jackson, who survived eight years, although he himself would have been in receipt of the pension for only twelve years out of the nineteen years which he lived. Van Buren would have been the next, and would have kept the fund fourteen years out of the twenty-one years he survived, excluding absolutely Tyler, who lived seventeen years, and Polk, who lived three months after retirement from office. Fillmore, the next reverser, survived twenty-one years, and would have enjoyed the fund twelve years, causing the exclusion of Pierce, who survived twelve years, and Buchanan, who lived seven years after surrendering office. Andrew Johnson would have enjoyed the trust only one year, and, after a lapse of the trust for about two years, General Grant would have been the beneficiary for four years.

Thus it appears that of the fifteen Presidents who retired from office—three having died during their Presidential term—only eight would have received any benefit from a fund provided in the manner now proposed. Those eight would have received the pension for an aggregate period of eighty years, while for thirty-seven years they would have been deprived of it. The seven who would have been excluded from the pre-supposed generosity represented an aggregate survivorship of sixty-nine years, making an aggregate of 149 years entirely unprovided for. If such would have been the result of the adoption, one hundred years ago, of such a scheme as is now proposed, there is little reason to anticipate any better or more satisfactory result for the future. If the scheme would have excluded the Jeffersons, Monroes and Jacksons of the past, why might it not exclude those of the future? If it happens for the present to include the honored and sole ex-President now living, it is more than likely to happen that some Jefferson or Jackson, or, perhaps, a Lincoln or a Grant, may be deprived of the benefits which it is thought to secure for them exclusively. The plan, whether private or public, whether popular or national, needs modification before final adoption.

THE NEGRO AND SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

WE referred in a recent issue to the marked growth of some of the Southern States, and notably of South Carolina, in population and the essential elements of

substantial business prosperity. The population of South Carolina, as was shown in that reference, has grown in ten years from 705,606 to 985,306, an increase of forty-one per cent., which is very much larger than the average rate for the country as a whole. Of this increase, it may be added, 101,404 is in the white population, and 188,421 in the colored, or, putting the fact in another form, the increase of the whites has been 35 per cent., and of the blacks 45.31 per cent.

These figures appear the more remarkable when it is remembered that South Carolina, during at least half the period covered by the late census, has been generally regarded as in a peculiarly distressing condition, its fields waste, its property-owners ruined by excessive taxation, its enterprise paralyzed by misrule, and its colored population compelled to seek in other States a refuge from political oppression and the horrors of starvation. But taking the census returns as evidence upon this point, the fact appears to be that during this period the class which was supposed to be suffering most severely from adverse influences has increased its numbers by nearly one-half. Commenting upon this general subject, the *Commercial Bulletin* draws these conclusions, which seem to us at once just and instructive:

"During the decade ending with 1860, the white race in South Carolina was increasing more rapidly than the colored, the gain in the former being 6.06 per cent. and in the latter 4.66 per cent.; whereas, during the last ten years, the comparison is reversed, the colored having gained very considerably upon the white. It is impossible to evade the conclusion to be drawn from these facts as to the effects of the atavism of slavery. Instead of the colored race proving to be unable to take care of themselves and decaying in the absence of the supervision of white ownership, their emancipation has been followed by an amazing development of fecundity and growth, suggestive of new reflections as to the possible destiny and importance of the negro race on this continent. This at least is the moral of the figures for this one State, and we know of no special reason for regarding South Carolina as exceptional to the South at large; on the contrary, complaints of the sufferings of the negro have been more general from this State than any other. There is no possibility of accounting for this progress from any local causes, such as a development of trade at the commercial cities, for the following comparison of population at the chief cities, in 1860 and 1870, will show the progress in these localities has not equaled the ratio for the State at large:

	1860.	1870.
Beaufort.....	7,505	7,250
Charleston City.....	49,999	48,956
Charleston County.....	102,805	88,863
Georgetown.....	6,863	5,600
Columbia City.....	19,040	9,298

The gain has occurred, for the main part, in the agriculture of the State, which is almost entirely dependent on the colored population; and this fact shows how little faith is to be put in the stories of white repression in South Carolina, how well able the negro is to hold his own against white competition, and how little he needs the solicitude that is lavished upon him in other sections."

COMBINATIONS IN FINANCE.

A NOTICEABLE incident in the recent convention of the representatives of the insurance interest was the warmth of the reception given to a resolution advocating the cultivation of a fraternal spirit among underwriters, to the end of securing co-operation in business. Such a resolution was exceedingly timely. The world has been too long in discovering that a man will never find his best road to success over the prostrate form of his neighbor. The scalping process in trade, the practice of over-reaching, the method of building up great establishments on the ruins of those of less fortunate competitors, must yield to a more liberal and intelligent conception of financial morals; and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when men will be prepared to recognize their higher obligations. Theoretically, the world is making reasonable progress. Practically, where selfishness intrudes to blunt the sense of duty and competition places every man in peril, we move with slower footsteps. But we move, and the signs of the times indicate a new mode of motion. Together, men are learning to march more steadily and with greater directness.

A business failure is never defensible. The bankrupt himself may be guiltless of any intentional offense, but the inquiry lies at the door of that imperfect social organization which has rendered the catastrophe possible. No man is permanently benefited by permitting disasters to overtake his rival. The fall of a single joint-stock company, of a corporation or of an individual, is a loss to the entire community. The man who imagines that he can derive more than a temporary and doubtful benefit by the removal of a competitor is a shallow philosopher and a worse citizen. The disorders in society incidental to panics and bankruptcies reach the highest as well as the lowest in grade, and the difference in suffering is only in degree. A fraternal spirit in business, expressing itself in good works, would bring to all men the peace that comes with perfect security, and benefit the strong as well as the weak.

But security can be reached only through organization. There is neither good-fellowship nor religion that can hold men to a sense of their obligations; and charity will be best observed when it is made, fundamentally, a factor in finance. General

banking, insurance and trade reserves, held within the reach of corporations and individuals, will be alone the medium through which a fraternal spirit in business can express itself, and organization must be looked to as the only vehicle that can carry such a beneficent burden.

It is a sign of promise when so powerful a body of financiers as those who make up the underwriters' convention deliberately consider the desirableness of co-operation in business. Insurance men have especial reasons for union. In a country favored with so many large and combustible cities as the United States they have everything to prompt and quicken their intelligence. Possibly their present organization comprehends no other purpose than a general purification of the atmosphere, the elimination of unworthy and reckless competitors who adventure into business with insufficient capital, the suppression of fraud, and security against what they conceive to be unjust and discriminating legislation. These are valid excuses for organization; but the duties of the underwriters will not end with such partial reforms. The public wants protection against the failure of even the most substantial insurance companies when a great conflagration has burdened them with losses beyond their resources; and the managers of those institutions will study their own best interests when they so extend the object of their organization that they can furnish the security required. In such a work they will be doing both themselves and the public a better service than when, in a spirit of doubtful liberality, they contend against the methods of taxation adopted by the States.

Our bankers, too, can find a field for philosophical speculation not yet explored, but in which the banking system can secure a foundation more solid than any to be found in Acts of Congress or the Government. They are more directly responsible for the financial stability of the country than any other class of business men. They can spread general ruin by failure; and it would be no new incident were a commercial panic to be precipitated on the business community at any time by a panic among bankers. Such an event would not be so rare as to be phenomenal; and it is strange that the world has so long submitted to methods in bank management that can be productive of such destructive consequences. Here, especially, is a field where the cultivation of a fraternal spirit among business men, and the adoption of a system of co-operation, would be productive of the most signal benefits. Bank failures should be rendered impossible. General banking reserves, sufficient to meet every exigency, should be instituted, and in this system protection against panic would be found to lie directly in the pathway to greater economy and thrift. It is no good method in finance that adventures the last dollar in speculation, and trusts more to Providence than to prudence for good results.

A GREAT RAILWAY SCHEME.

ANOTHER gigantic railroad combination is outlined in the newspapers. By a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, which extends from Kansas City and St. Louis through the Indian Territory to Denison, Texas, where it has connections to Austin, San Antonio and Galveston on the Gulf of Mexico, has fallen into the hands of Jay Gould and his syndicate. It is now proposed to consolidate with this road the Missouri Pacific and the Texas Pacific, with their various branches and feeders, which, if the Central and Union Pacific can be brought into the arrangement, will enable Mr. Gould and his associates to practically control the railways of the entire continent west of the Mississippi and south—by means of concessions from Mexico—into the very heart of that Republic. The capital stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Pacific was last week increased twenty-five millions of dollars for the purpose of building the new roads necessary to the completion of the system. The consolidation proposed will make a system aggregating 5,214 miles of road in present operation, with an indefinite number of miles still to be built, and reaching in the main from Toledo and Chicago on the lakes to San Francisco, Mexico City, and by way of the Texas and Pacific from New Orleans to the Pacific Coast, with hundreds of lateral feeders running through all the most desirable regions of the West and South. It is hinted that General Grant will be placed at the head of the new combination, but this is yet a matter of conjecture only. There is no doubt a wide field for railway enterprise in the development of the immense natural resources of Mexico and the Southwest, and any scheme looking to that result will enlist popular sympathy, but the concentration of the management of so vast an interest in a single corporation will be regarded by very few as in the line of sound public policy.

The movement in New York City in aid of Mexican development is rapidly assuming shape, and seems likely to enlist the

co-operation of many leading capitalists here and elsewhere. General Grant heads the committee which is charged with the task of organizing the enterprise.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

THE gravity of the situation in Ireland has increased during the last week. The tactics which were adopted to compel Lord Erne's agent, Mr. Boycott, to leave the country have proved unsuccessful, and the Government have preserved law and order, but at such an expense that it will be impossible to relieve all other landlords in a similar manner. The Land Leaguers see this and have openly declared that they will "Boycott" some 2,000 landlords before Christmas. As the whole force of the British army would not be sufficient to protect these landlords, the Government will be obliged to have recourse to other measures. Foremost among these is a proposal to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. As this suspension should only be resorted to when all legal remedies have failed, the more radical members of the Cabinet have expressed themselves as strongly averse to it. Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlin have both spoken in public and announced their determination to oppose a suspension by every means in their power. Indeed, it is almost certain that both these Ministers would resign if the Cabinet resolved to suspend the Act. It is announced, however, that at present no such variance of opinion exists between members of the Cabinet as to justify the suspension that any Ministers contemplate the necessity of retiring. As Mr. Gladstone's owes his present position to the support which the Radical wing of the Liberal Party gave him at the last election, it is not likely that any measure which the Birmingham Party do not approve will be passed. On the other hand, the great Whig houses, represented by such men as Lord Hartington, insist upon the protection of property. The greatest strength of the Liberal Party lies among the landed gentry, and these persons are naturally in favor of guarding the rights of the landlords. Mr. Gladstone is, therefore, in a dilemma between the two divisions, and this entanglement probably accounts for the want of energy that the Government has shown during the Irish troubles. It is worth remarking that the English Radicals, no matter how advanced their ideas may be, are dead against any separation of England and Ireland, and are just as strongly opposed to the revolutionary spirit of the Land Leaguers as the most down-right Tory in the land. Lord Selborne, the Lord Chancellor, is in favor of an immediate suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, thinking that no measures of redress should be introduced until law and order are vindicated. It is said that the Government have a scheme ready against the meeting of Parliament. This project would include a change in the land tenure and the purchase by the State of certain lands upon which a peasant proprietary might be tried.

The stormy scenes which marked the opening of the French Chambers still continue. The decrees against the religious Orders, and the manner in which they have been carried out, give an unending subject for discussion and vituperation. The Vatican has taken the somewhat unusual step of denouncing all the police officials who helped to put the decrees into effect. In the Senate M. Buffet has made an interpellation as to the crisis which resulted in the resignation of M. de Freycinet and the formation of the present Ministry. He expressed a strong belief that the expulsion of the religious Orders was merely an excuse for the fall of Freycinet, and that the real cause of his fall was the disapproval which he openly expressed of Gambetta's famous anti-Prussian speech at Cherbourg. This brought M. Ferry, the Premier, to his feet, and he absolutely denied M. Buffet's accusations. He went on to accuse the various Monarchical parties of siding with the religious bodies, and of opposing the laws to an extent that amounted almost to a veritable rebellion. He also charged them with bribing the police officials with money and the promise of advancement if they would refuse to carry out the decrees. One of the Legitimists then asked whether there was not some occult power behind the Cabinet, and whether Gambetta had not compelled the Ministry to retract what they had before approved. The insinuation raised an uproar in the House, but upon a division the Government were victorious by a small majority—143 to 137. The prosecutions of the Press still continue, and the managers of *La Commune* have been sentenced in default to fifteen months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs for defending a criminal act. The director of *La Civilisation* has also been sentenced in contumacious to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs for insulting the President, the Tribunal of Conflicts and the Council of State.

From Spain comes the news that the Government has given all the Cuban revolutionary leaders their liberty. It is understood that the arrangement was made with Calisto Garcia, and that measures will be taken to remove the grievances of which Cuba has such just cause to complain. A large mass meeting was held in Madrid under the auspices of the Co-operative Trade Association in favor of reform in the tariff not only in Spain, but also in the colonies. It is proposed to promote trade with England and with South America, and by this means promote the prosperity of Cuba, freeing her from being a monopoly market for Spanish products. The question will also be strenuously advocated in the Cortes by the opposition. The movement seems to be far-reaching; and it is also proposed to refund the national debt into a three per cent. stock. Such a conversion would save the country fifteen millions a year. The Minister of Finance has the subject in hand, and it is

likely that some scheme will be laid before the Cortes.

The Pope has appointed Cardinal Jacobini as Pontifical Secretary in the place of Cardinal Nina. It is generally thought that this appointment will be followed by a change in the policy of the Vatican. The Pope approves of the conduct of the Irish Bishops, and he will probably issue a letter to that effect. The dispute between the Vatican and Russia in reference to the vacant Polish Sees has been amicably arranged, and appointments will be at once made. In making these appointments the Pope will consider the claims of any persons recommended by the Russian Government.

A curious marriage took place recently. Prince Roland Napoleon, the son of Pierre Napoleon, who shot Victor Noir, was united to Mlle. Blanc, the second daughter of the late proprietor of the gaming establishment at Monte Carlo. The bridegroom is a sub-lieutenant in the Thirty-sixth Regiment of French Infantry, and, as his father is third in the true Bonapartist succession, it is not altogether impossible that the daughter of the great gambler may sit upon the throne of France.

The Governor of Louisiana has appointed T. C. Manning, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, as United States Senator, vice Spofford, deceased. This is probably to be accepted as indicating a purpose to renew the attempt to unseat Senator Kellogg, which it had been supposed would be abandoned with the death of the long baffled contestant. The attempt, however seriously made, is not likely to succeed, several leading Democratic Senators being positively committed against it.

It appears that both Garfield and Hancock have carried California—the former by 507 majority, and the latter by 143. That is to say, one Garfield Elector has the majority first named, while the majority for the five Democratic Electors have majorities ranging from 87 to 143. The beaten Democratic Elector, David S. Terry, is the man who forced Broderick into a duel and then killed him for opposing the pro-slavery policy of the Southern leaders in California. The only wonder is that he was not beaten overwhelmingly.

HANLAN now fairly ranks as the champion sculler of the world, his defeat of Trickett in the great match on the Thames, last week, having left him without a real rival. Probably a greater amount of money was staked on the issue of this race than has ever been risked on any similar event. It is believed that nearly two millions of dollars changed hands in this country and England on the result. One Australian, who came here especially to bet on the race, lost \$50,000, while ten times that amount is believed to have been lost by persons who were influenced by his betting and supposed knowledge of Trickett's capacity. In London many sporting characters from Australia, who bet everything on their countryman, were left penniless and will have to be sent home at the expense of their friends. They probably have a profounder respect for American brawn and muscle than they have ever had before.

In the re-election of Hon. Joseph E. Brown as United States Senator from Georgia, the Bourbon element of the Democratic Party has suffered another notable defeat. He received the votes of all the Republicans in the Legislature, and his election has been hailed with genuine satisfaction by the more liberal Democrats in all parts of the State. A rumor that he will act in harmony with the Republicans of the Senate is no doubt without foundation in fact, but that he will refuse to co-operate with the reactionary influences of his party may be regarded as certain. In a recent interview he declared himself in favor of the liberal education of the blacks, and of their admission to official employments, adding: "I expect to aid some of them in getting office, in preference to some white men." Further on he said: "I accepted the constitutional amendments and reconstruction measures in good faith. I mean to abide by them in good faith. We have a new South. The world moves; I am going to move with it."

THERE are indications of an unusual number of contests for disputed seats in the next Congress. Fourteen are already definitely announced, including two from Alabama, two from Louisiana, two from Missouri, four from South Carolina, two from Virginia, and two from Mississippi. It is thought that nearly as many more cases, making twenty-eight in all, will come before the House, and that in a good many instances, Republicans will be seated in place of Democrats. In some cases this may turn out to be just and proper, owing to fraud, intimidation or irregularities in the election; but any arbitrary use of their power by the Republican majority, merely for partisan ends, will certainly result in ultimate injury to the party. The people demand honesty and fair play in our elections, but they demand also that the rights of minorities shall be sacredly respected, and that the mere possession of power shall not be held to warrant its use for any purpose, however disreputable or dangerous.

MR. ABRAHAM S. HEWITT does not appear to advantage in the matter of the Chinese letter forgery. He appears to have been more anxious to bolster up the fraud by which the leaders of his party proposed to get an advantage, than to maintain the reputation he has enjoyed as a just, upright and manly man. How could he, claiming to be General Garfield's "friend," rush in and declare the letter to be genuine when the alleged writer had

twice branded it as a forgery? What sort of friendship is that which deliberately lends its sanction, and gives respectability to, a base attempt to injure the good name of a confidential correspondent and official associate? Mr. Hewitt, as the *Sun* remarks, "has fallen into very disgraceful company," and he will have to dip in the Jordan of cleansing a good many times before the mire of his foul association is wholly washed away. But while this is said, it is equally true that Judge Davis has not commended himself to public favor by his gratuitously partisan arraignment of Mr. Hewitt, in a formal judicial opinion from the Bench. It is just this sort of intemperate violation of all the official proprieties that brings the judiciary into contempt, and so seriously impairs its rightful influence as a conservator of sacred interests.

THE spirit of proscription is not yet, apparently, extinct in South Carolina. A Democratic organization in Greenville County, in that State, has just adopted resolutions pledging the members not to rent their lands to, or employ, or allow any one renting their lands to employ, any "Radicals," white or black, and calling upon all citizens and merchants to fill with Democrats all places now occupied by persons of an opposite political faith. Furthermore, this organization resolves:

"That we discountenance any man who will violate any of the above resolutions and consider him wanting in loyalty to his party, and spot him as an enemy to good government."

"That any voter, a stranger to us, who may apply to us for employment, must produce satisfactory papers that he is a Democrat."

It is difficult to conceive of any form of ostracism or proscription more odious than that here proposed, and we are glad to see that the leading Democratic journal of South Carolina, the *Charleston News*, condemns the proposal as it deserves. The South can never recover its just influence in the Government of the country so long as it harbors this spirit of intimidation and violent interference with the freedom of opinion, and the sooner its representative men shall unite in the suppression everywhere of a tendency so full of menace to individual rights and the public tranquility, the better it will be for the cause of sound administration and the interests of the people of all sections.

THE schools for enlisted men of the Army, which have been in operation for two or three years past at the different military posts, appear to have so far demonstrated their usefulness as to justify a material enlargement of their facilities. General A. McD. McCook, who is charged with the direction of these schools, in his annual report, urges that, with a view of increasing the efficiency of the schools, men should be enlisted as schoolmasters, and assigned to duty at the various posts, where they could instruct not only the soldiers but the children who are found about nearly every post, and who have no educational privileges except such as they find at home, or in the post school. He recommends also that post libraries should be supplied for the benefit of the enlisted men. He strongly insists that, with the improvement in firearms, it has become absolutely necessary for the efficiency of the Army that its rank and file shall be made up of more intelligent men. As a rule "men must have some knowledge of projectiles before they can use modern breech-loaders effectively, must be able on the skirmish line to distinguish between a bullet-proof cover and a concealing cover, and must generally possess a degree of intelligence which can only be acquired by some mental discipline." Whether this opinion is or is not well founded, there can be no question as to the value of these post schools, and Congress could not act amiss in making early provision for their improvement.

A good deal of speculation is indulged in as to the probable relations which the Republican "stalwarts" will hold to General Garfield's Administration. It is insisted by many Democratic journals that the Conkling-Logan influence will undoubtedly be dominant, and that the President-elect, in pursuance of a compact made before the election, will permit himself and the Government to be "run" by this faction according to their own sweet will. We venture to predict that this insinuation will turn out to be altogether unfounded. As a matter of fact, General Garfield will enter upon his duties as President absolutely free from all pledges and entanglements of whatever sort. More nearly than any recent President, he will represent the best influences and highest impulses of the whole Republican Party, but without being under peculiar obligations to any element or faction of it, and his innate strength and independence of character constitute a solid guarantee that he will administer his high office with a broad reference to the interests of all rather than to the clamors of a few. Undoubtedly, the "stalwarts" will receive consideration, but it will be upon the same basis that the conservatives are considered, and neither will be able to substitute their wishes or their conclusions for those of the Executive himself. Mr. Hayes made the mistake of repelling the radicals by setting up to be wiser and more righteous than they were, and he was two years or more in learning that the ends he had proposed to himself by this course were impossible of attainment. General Garfield, a grander man in every way, but with a more moderate estimate of his abilities, will not commit this serious blunder; but, on the other hand, he will maintain that robust independence which, conceding to all others their fullest rights, surrenders no essential individual conviction and abdicates no rightful prerogative for the sake, or at the demand, of mere expediency.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

THE railroad managers in Chicago have restored passenger rates to the old rates.

THE official Republican majority on Electors in the State of New York is 20,859.

THE United States will make no further efforts at mediation in the South American war.

A STEAMER which sailed from San Francisco last week for Hong Kong carried 550 Chinamen.

A NOLLE PROSEQUI has been entered at Danville, Va., in the case of the Virginia County Judges for not putting negroes on their juries.

TWO-THIRDS of the town of Newport, Ark., was burned November 15th, and 200 families rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

THE Vermont Senate has refused a third reading to the Bill reducing the number of Supreme Court Judges from seven to six. This ends the subject.

THE evangelical clergymen of New York City have protested against the proposed production of the "Passion Play" at one of the New York City theatres.

THE Director of Mints has instructed the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint to coin \$10,000,000 more gold coin per month to meet the increased demand.

THE Congressional Convention, in session at St. Louis last week, has placed itself on record as deploring the alarming increase of divorces throughout the land.

JUSTICE CLIFFORD of the Supreme Court is so ill that he cannot recognize his most intimate friends, and there is no probability that his condition will improve.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILLS, Colonel of the Fifth United States Infantry, will probably be appointed to succeed the late General Myer as Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

A NATIONAL convention of boot and shoe manufacturers was held in Philadelphia last week. A union was formed for mutual protection, with John P. Ziegler as President.

THE receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have obtained permission from the United States Court to issue deferred income bonds to provide for the floating debt.

AN official statement just issued from the Treasury Department shows that the expenditures on account of the war of the rebellion up to June 30th, 1878, amounted to \$1,558,138,343.

GENERAL GARFIELD's majority in Oregon is 641. Thomas H. Brents, Republican, is elected Delegate to Congress for Washington Territory by 1,500 majority over Thomas Burke, Democrat.

THE Commissary-General of the Army, in his annual report, recommends the establishment of cooking schools in the army, and suggests that militiamen in encampment should use the army ration.

THE Committee on Sites for the World's Fair have agreed upon a report favoring the use of Central Park. There is great popular opposition to the occupation of any part of the Park for such a purpose.

THE fourteenth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects was held in Philadelphia last week. Among the subjects discussed was that of the best method of solving the tenement-house problem.

VERY cold weather was reported from the West during last week. At St. Louis, Little Rock, and other points, there were heavy snowstorms, and the thermometer at Cheyenne indicated sixteen degrees below zero; Denver, six degrees below zero; North Platte, three degrees below zero; Chicago, thirteen degrees below zero.

IN view of some fresh Indian disturbances in his department, General Miles has recommended that all firearms and ammunition north of the Missouri River in the hands of civilians at every post, ranch, agency or elsewhere be destroyed or seized on the same day, and held until every hostile Indian has surrendered. Traders are said to be supplying the hostiles with ammunition marked as merchandise.

THE National Grange held its annual meeting in Washington last week. One of the subjects discussed was the desirableness of securing the passage by Congress of the pending Bill to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle. It is said that the amount of loss to American shippers of live stock to England by reason of the non-existence of such a law last year was more than \$2,000,000. A meeting of Western stock-raisers, held at Chicago, has also asked Congressional action.

Foreign.

GERMANY will shortly increase her diplomatic, and consular corps.

ROLAND BONAPARTE was married last week in Paris to Mlle. Blanc.

THERE is an anti-Jewish agitation in Berlin, and duels between Germans and Jews have become common.

THE Marquis of Sligo has removed from Ireland to England, where he will remain until the Irish agitation ceases.

It is reported from Ireland that the expense of the military portions of the Boycott relief expedition will be levied on County Mayo.

It is said that the American Commissioners to China have concluded a treaty thoroughly controlling the subject of immigration.

THE Baroness Biddett-Countess has granted \$14,250 to the Cape Clear fishermen to enable them to start operations in the coming season.

THE Government of Santo Domingo has asked all American Governments to join in a subscription to erect a monument over the remains of Christopher Columbus.

It is announced that Fenian agents have offered money to Irish soldiers and promised them high commands in the Irish national army to desert the British forces.

A WELL-KNOWN firm of cable contractors have received an order from the American Union Telegraph Company for the immediate construction of two new Atlantic cables.

Forty thousand Turkish troops have been called out for service in the Greek provinces, Albania and Roumelia. A cordon of troops has been established around Dulcigno.

THE Ninety-seventh Regiment is making preparations to leave Halifax, N. S. It was ordered to Gibraltar, but it is believed that after it has embarked it will find sealed orders to proceed to Ireland.

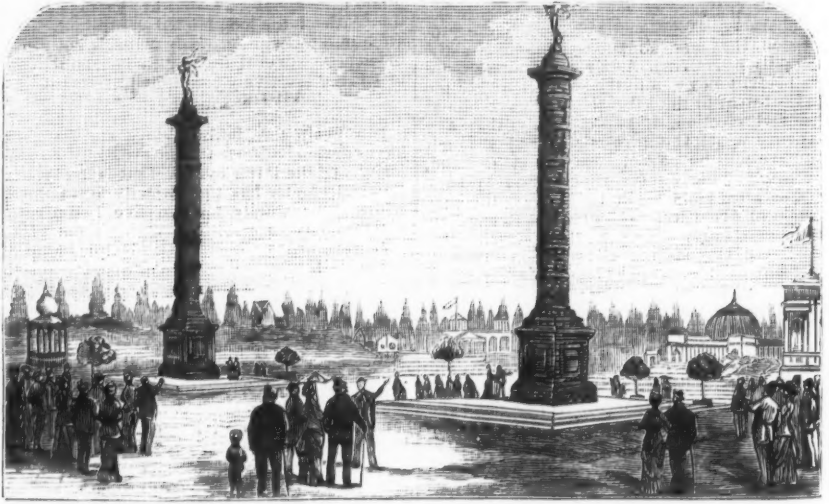
The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 219.



FRANCE.—THE SECOND CENTENNIAL OF THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE, PARIS.



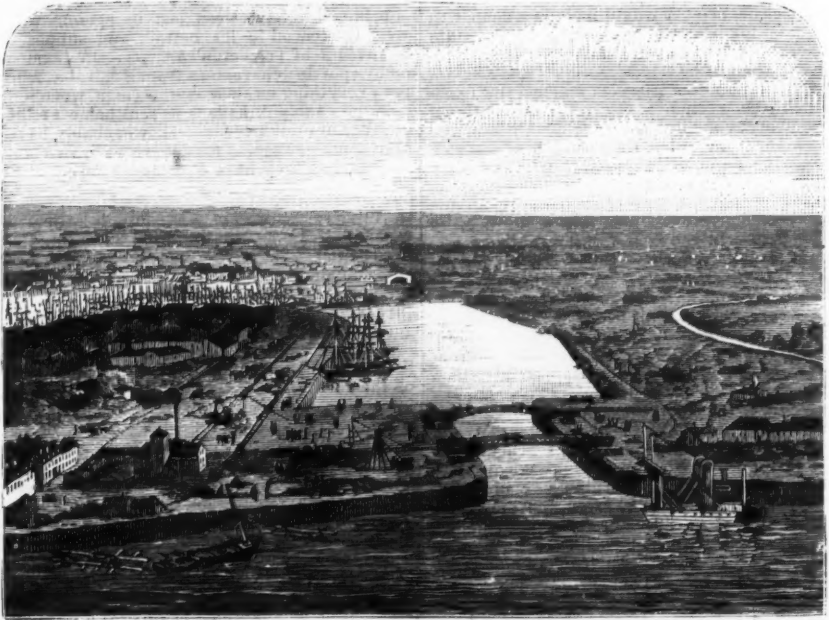
FRANCE.—EXCOMMUNICATION OF THE PREFECT OF THE HERAULT, PARIS.



BELGIUM.—THE PORPHYRY COLUMNS AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.



MONTENEGRO.—A SKETCH IN THE CAMP NEAR ANTIVARI.



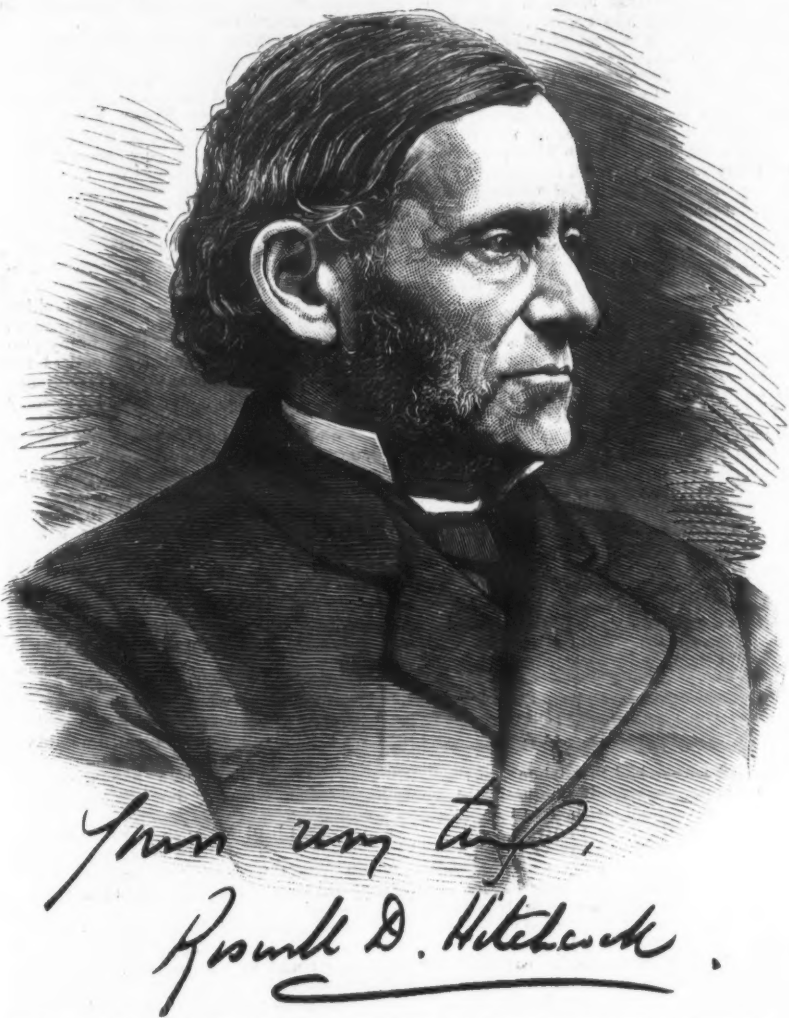
FRANCE.—THE NEW BASINS JUST INAUGURATED AT DUNKERQUE.



GERMANY.—SINGING THE TE DEUM IN THE CATHEDRAL AT COLOGNE.



SCOTLAND.—SALMON-FEARING ON THE DEE AT BRAEMAR.



REV. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D.D. PRESIDENT OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
FROM A PHOTO. BY KURTZ.



BARON BOISSY D'ANGLAS, MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF FRANCE TO MEXICO.
FROM A PHOTO. BY TRUCHELOT.—SEE PAGE 218.

REV. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D.D.,

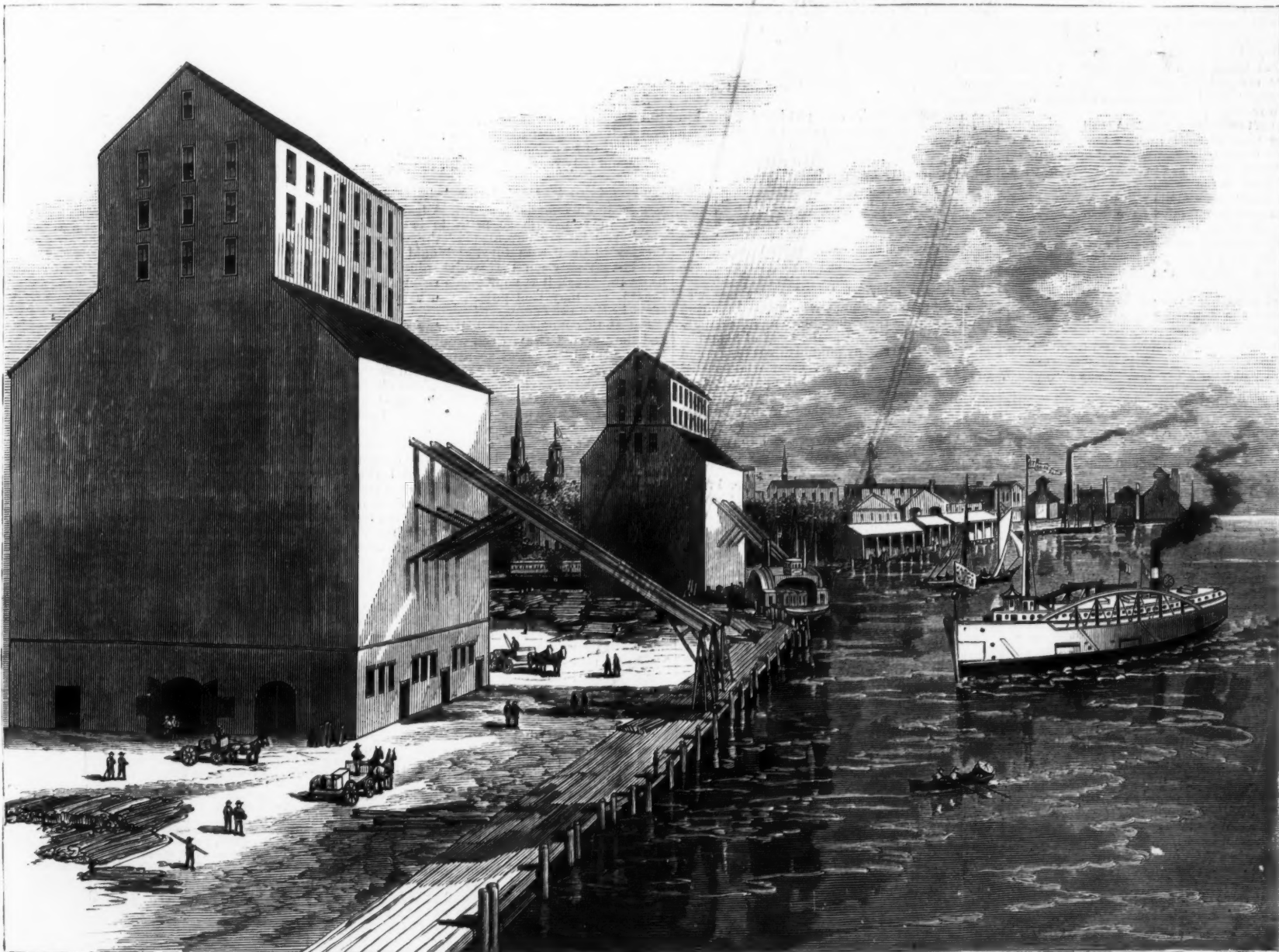
THE Rev. Dr. Roswell Dwight Hitchcock, who was unanimously elected as the successor of the late Rev. Dr. William Adams in the presidency of Union Theological Seminary, on November 9th, has long been well known as the Professor of Church History in that institution, and as one of our most profound as well as prolific theological writers. Dr. Hitchcock was born, August 15th, 1817, at East

Machias, Me. He was a student at Amherst College, and was graduated in 1836. For some time he was a tutor in the college, and subsequently he was a teacher in Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass. He attended the Andover Theological Seminary, and in November, 1845, was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church in Exeter, N. H., where he remained until 1852. One of the years during his pastorate of the church was spent in study in Germany. In 1852 he was appointed Professor of

Natural and Revealed Religion in Bowdoin College, and in 1853 he was appointed to the chair of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary.

Dr. Hitchcock is the author of "A Complete Analysis of the Bible," which was published in 1869, and of a small work entitled "Socialism," published in 1878. Many of his sermons and addresses have been published, and he has contributed a number of essays to different reviews. From 1863 to 1870 he was one of the editors of *The American Theological*

Review. In 1866 he visited Greece and Italy, and during 1869-70 he traveled through Palestine and Egypt. He was chosen President of the Palestine Exploration Society in 1871. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College in 1855, and in 1869 he was made a trustee of Amherst College. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1873. During the war of the rebellion, Dr. Hitchcock was an earnest supporter of the Government.



MICHIGAN.—THE NEW VANDERBILT GRAIN ELEVATOR AT DETROIT.—FROM A SKETCH BY BARR.—SEE PAGE 219.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

THE mother sits at the open door,
She hummeth a low, sweet tune,
And rocks her babe asleep on her breast
In the drowsy Summer noon.
"He cometh, my darling," she softly sings,
"To thee and to me again,
Or ever, perchance, on our golden fields
They carry the shining grain.
O happy moments! O sweet delay!
Though I start at every sound,
'Twill be to-morrow, if not to-day,
For they say he is homeward bound.
The ship sails on, but one precious life
They leave 'neath the deep dark main,
While far away on those golden fields
They carry the shining grain.
The mother sits at the open door,
She rocks her babe on her breast;
But the throbbing heart has grown weary now,
And longs to be at rest.
Yet still she murmurs the old sweet lay
While the sunlight fades around,
"Twill be to-morrow, if not to-day,
For I know he is homeward bound!"

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

ONCE upon a time, a long while ago, there was a young girl, the daughter of an army officer, General Thomas Thurlow. Cecil Thurlow was the very prettiest girl in all the Point. Pearls and diamonds did not exactly come out of her mouth, but her eyes were like stars, and each time she opened her rosy lips she showed a row of little teeth whiter than any pearls, while her complexion was better than any amount of *blanc de perle* and *poudre de Ninon* could either make yours or mine.

General Thomas Thurlow set great store by his pretty daughter. He kept her under his own eye, well guarded from ravening wolves in the shape of the young cadets and the lieutenants who haunted the house and made the general's life a burden to him; he held them in as much abhorrence as Miss Trotwood held donkeys. The situation was becoming too much for him, so he took into friendly counsel an old crony (people said she had been an old love of his) and asked a word of advice.

"I have only one to give," said Madame Snuffin. "Marry her to my son Tumley."

"God bless my soul! I never thought of that!" answered the general, staring hard at the old lady.

"Men seldom think of what's under their nose. Tumley has adored Cecil all his life; he is ten years older, has a fine income—he'll have more at my death."

"But, Tumley—are you sure about him? He's said nothing to me."

"But he has to Cecil. Your girl is a coquette, general; she trifles with my boy and won't give him an answer. I think you had best take the matter into your own hands; it would be a pity if we couldn't be happy in our children, general."

"It will make up for the way you broke my heart," said the general, with old-fashioned gallantry, but he was evidently nonplussed. He went home with a grave face. "I can't believe my girl will take him; Tumley is an exceedingly good fellow, but he's not what women fancy."

He certainly was not. A tall, ungainly-looking man of thirty, with a long thin face, straight black hair, an awkward mouth, and a hesitating manner; his eyes were his best feature; they were good, kind, brown eyes, honest and true, and they lit up a face which his warmest friend must have called ugly.

He was using these eyes to some purpose when the general got home; he was pleading his cause with Cecil, and love made him eloquent. It is not the first time Cupid made the dumb speak.

"God Almighty save us! the man won't let any one have a word but himself!" moaned the general, as Tumley poured out his tale. The floodgates of passion were let loose with a vengeance.

"And what does my darling say?" and he took the girl in his arms.

"What would you like, papa?" she whispered.

"It would ease my mind to see you happily settled, my pet. If your old father's taken from you, what's to become of you?"

Cecil clung closer.

"I shall never be so happy as I have been with you, pappy."

"I don't suppose you will, my child. But Tumley's an excellent fellow; I can intrust you to him in all security, and he'll never separate you from me."

This argument prevailed. Cecil lifted her bright eyes from the general's shoulder and turned them on her lover. She began to laugh.

"You must cut your hair, Tumley; it's much too long. And you are not to interfere with my waltzing and flirting just a little; and, if you are very good and not a bit cross or disagreeable, and if your mother never speaks on the subject—well, I'll give you an answer this day six months."

It was no use—prayers and pleadings would get nothing more; and with this Tumley was fain to be content. He had one gratification—his princess allowed him to give her a bouquet every day. She also rode a splendid blood mare, which he had trained expressly for her, and occasionally allowed him the privilege of lifting her into the saddle; otherwise, she treated him worse than the youngest cadet. She laughed at him unmercifully, teased him beyond the limits of human patience, drove him frantic with jealousy, and vented all her girlish caprices upon him; it would seem as if she were trying to disgust him; but, if so, it was labor lost. Tumley bowed meekly before his tormentor; the worse she behaved, the more he adored her. It was a species of insanity, his mother said, and no doubt it appeared so.

One day he asked her to ride out to his place. She hadn't been there for years, and he wished to show it to her. Cecil tossed her head when he spoke of it as her future home, but she agreed to come.

It was a lovely Summer day, and the old place looked its best, with the sun shining through the trees and casting shadows from the broad oaks across the home park. It was, doubtless, a pleasant offering to lay at any woman's feet, and Cecil felt a throb of natural pride as she cast her eyes over the domain waiting to call her mistress, and saw the servants bowing before her and Tumley standing on the steps to bid her welcome. But a cloud came over his face when he saw that she had brought with her a couple of ailing girls and a little train of her and their admirers. It was not well done, he felt, but he showed no annoyance. He would not hurt her by any coldness to her friends, and by-and-by they took to their own devices.

"It was a shame to tease old Tumley—such a good fellow!" they said; so they scattered through the place, and got themselves out of the way one by one, and left the two alone. Then he took her into the garden, not the new-fashioned one, the gardener's delight and pride, where the beds were all in symmetrical order and the range of green-houses and forcing-houses, guarded like some Eastern harem the rare plants within. But beyond this lay the old-fashioned garden within four walls; you entered it through a primitive green door. Here the roses clustered thickly over the walls, and there were whole trees of verbenas and hedges of sweetbrier, and square little beds partitioned off with box, full of stocks, and gilliflowers, and shepherd's purses, and all the sweet-scented flowers our grandmothers loved to water and care for themselves. Cecil gave a little cry of pleasure. She drew a deep breath and her eyes met Tumley's with a soft look in their violet depths.

"I like this!" she said, simply. "It reminds me—yes, it is the old garden we used to play in long ago."

"Where I used to call you my little wife," Tumley answered, gravely, as they went up the straight walk together and paused at the old-fashioned sundial where the rays of sun cast a truth-telling shadow across the broad path. "I brought you here, Cecil, that you might give me my answer. The six months are out to-day."

Miss Thurlow grew very pale. She had been holding up the skirt of her riding-dress and showing her dainty feet, but she dropped it quickly, and counted on her fingers. What he said was true.

"I don't want to make a point in my own favor, but I must tell you, Cecil, your father is an embarrassed man. The bank in which all his savings had accumulated has failed, and there are the boys to be provided for. In such an important step as marriage money ought to be the last consideration. Much as I love you, I would not take your dear hand in mine knowing that you were in any way influenced, and therefore I have placed a sum of money in your name equivalent to your father's loss. Here is the script; it is my first wedding-gift, if so be you can like me a little; if not, it is a free gift from your oldest and most loving friend."

Cecil was moved. She put her hand in his. "I should be most ungrateful if I did not like you; you deserve a far better wife than I shall ever be; however—" The rest of the sentence was lost, but no doubt the finish was equally satisfactory.

As they were leaving the garden Tumley asked his fiancée to give him a rose. "I shall keep it till my dying day," he said, "as a memento of the happiest moment in my life."

Cecil gave the rose, but she sighed a little as she did so.

So it was all settled, and every one was pleased but the mammas who wanted the rich young man for their daughters and the daughters who wished to sit at the head of his table. They had a great many unkind things to say, and one young lady of mature years who boasted a sarcastic tongue christened the pair "Beauty and the Beast." Cecil was very indignant when this pleasantry reached her, but Tumley only laughed. "I shall never change into a handsome prince." He was too happy to be angry, and he had too little vanity to take a joke like this to heart.

By and-by an invitation came for Cecil from a married cousin living in New York. She had pertinaciously ignored the girl, but now that she was blowing into a rich matron she became most cordial. Cecil, however, elected to accept the proffered kindness; she had her *trousseau* to buy, and the invitation came *à propos*. Tumley grew a little thoughtful when he heard of the acceptance, but he couldn't give himself airs like other lovers, so he acquiesced and Cecil went away rejoicing.

The cousin, Mrs. Crawshaw, kept a gay house. Young men came and went, and there was a perpetual round of pleasure. The wedding clothes progressed slowly; never was there a *trousseau* so long a-choosing. Tumley sank very much into the background. Each day there came a letter and a bouquet. The letter was not always answered, the flowers were seldom worn. Cecil had found another lover.

Colonel William Montague was the handsomest man in the city by long chalks; splendidly handsome, delightfully nonchalant, with a face with a story in it, Cecil said. This remark was repeated to the colonel by Mrs. Crawshaw and it pleased him. The next time he saw the girl he took notice of her—a deviation from his usual rôle, by which he confined his attentions to married women. They grew to be friends. The colonel heard her story from herself, and it gave him a languid interest; he played off all his tricks upon her, and Cecil, flit as she was, was caught in the same trap in which she had taken so many. She believed the sighs and the innuendoes; the hand pressures which conveyed so much and meant

so little; the songs that breathed a love he was too wise to put into prose. For a few weeks Cecil lived in a sort of delirium, and then came the awakening.

One night they were at the opera, Cecil and the colonel, side by side; she wore his flowers, while poor Tumley's reposed in a vase at home; he was whispering, she listening. What he said might have been published the next day for all to read, it was so thoroughly innocent; but he looked volumes. He bent his dark eyes upon her and leant over her chair, and comforted himself in the fashion of a favored lover. Suddenly Cecil drew back. Two kind eyes had met hers, and the reproach, the sad despair, in them struck her like a blow.

"It is Tumley!" she said, in an awed voice. But the eyes had disappeared, and search as she would for them, they were not to be seen. The pleasure of the evening was gone.

That night Cecil slept very little. A grave seemed to have opened under her feet. Whenever sleep came to her aid the sad eyes were there looking reproachfully at her. She got up tired, harassed, out of sorts. She felt sorry to think she had to go to a lawn-party that day, and yet she would meet the colonel.

Mrs. Crawshaw was a little put out. "Here is a letter from Colonel Montague, excusing himself. He is going West. Did he say anything to you last night?"

"No," said Cecil, faintly.

"Don't look as if you were going to drop." Her cousin was a little blunt when she was annoyed. "I hope you have not lost your heart to him. He is not a marrying man."

"You forget I am engaged," said Cecil.

"Upon my word, you don't seem to remember it yourself, sometimes," answered her cousin.

Cecil's head was so bad that when the time came for starting she couldn't go. As her faithful chronicler, I am inclined to think she remained more in the hope that Colonel Montague would call to say good-by—she couldn't believe he would go away in that fashion. She kept watch all through that long Summer's day; she could do nothing but walk from the clock to the window and back again; but no one came. The day waned, the shadows lengthened, the milk cart went its rounds, the lamps were lit, there was no more hope. About nine o'clock a loud ring drove all the blood to her heart. She stood up, listening anxiously; the door opened, and a telegram was handed to her by the butler. Cecil's hand trembled so she could not hold it. She gave it to the respectable functionary, who read it without a tremor in his voice:

"From Mrs. Snuffin to Miss Cecil Thurlow. Tumley is dying. Come at once if you wish him to die in peace."

With a loud scream the poor girl fell back, but she did not faint. She collected herself in a few minutes, and amazed the respectable butler by her promptness.

"She was admirable. He'd never seen such a lady," he said, in speaking afterwards on the event of the evening.

In half an hour she was ready to start; in three hours she was at home. In spite of all things the sight of her home gave her the first pleasant feeling she had had for days.

"Papa will make it all right," she thought. But the general was not at home; that accounted for his not sending the telegram. So she went to Mrs. Snuffin, late as it was.

The old lady received her with fierce politeness.

"You do us too much honor," she said, "in coming to the house of sickness. A fashionable lady like you, with so many lovers! Why didn't you let my boy alone?" she went on, turning to Cecil with fury. "Would nothing suit but my only son, that you should take his heart and break it at your pleasure—his noble heart! Oh, may God punish you as you deserve! May the curse—"

But at this moment the bell rang up-stairs and she hurried away. Cecil would have been indignant, only she was so utterly worn out and crushed. The house was as silent as the grave, no sound save the ticking of the clocks—it was unbearable. She stole up-stairs softly and sat down on the staircase. Presently she heard a little whining snuffle, and Crib, poor Tumley's dog, came smelling about her; his wet nose seemed like a friend's greetings. She took him in her arms and, laying her head upon his rough coat, burst out crying. She was still sobbing when the door of the sick-room softly opened, and Jennings, old lady Snuffin's factotum, came out, treading, as it were, upon eggshells. She nearly fell over Cecil.

"Dear heart! Miss Cecil, how you frightened me!"

"How is he, Jennings? Oh, dear Jennings! it's not true that he is dying?" And, as the woman turned away, she clung to her, repeating the same words mechanically.

"Don't take on so, deary; sure it was all along of his love for you. I never saw its equal; it was worship—just that and no mistake; he never raised his head from the day you left."

"But it wasn't that altogether, Jennings; there must have been something else." Conscience pricked her wofully; the remembrance of the unanswered letters, the discarded flowers rushed like accusing angels to her mind.

"The doctor said it was fever," Jennings continued, "and that he was to be kept quiet; but the day before yesterday he would go to town. His mother and I were glad. 'He'll see Miss Cecil,' we said, 'and that will cheer him up a bit'; but he came back as if he had been struck for death. He has raved all day and night, and it is now the fever is leaving him when he is dying."

Just then the door of the sick-room opened, and some one called to Jennings.

"That's for you, miss; the master wants you."

"I can't go," said the girl, shuddering. She felt like his murderer.

"There is nothing to startle you; he is as quiet as a lamb, poor gentleman! Surely you wouldn't grudge him a last look at you?"

The mother passed on as Cecil entered. She and her lover were alone. It was true what Jennings had said—there was nothing startling. He lay back in an armchair. He was deadly pale, but the kind eyes lit up like lamps the dying face, and the love that was stronger than death shone in them, and gave them a strange beauty.

Cecil fell upon her knees beside his chair.

"Forgive me!" was all she could say—"forgive me!"

"For what, my own darling? For making me for one short moment the happiest man on earth—for showing such kindness to my presumption? It was presumption, Cecil—I see it now—to chain your beauty to my ugliness. It was worse than the poor beast in the fairy tale."

"No, no!" she sobbed; "you were always too good, far too good to me."

There was a pause, and then he began again, only this time with a little effort.

"I sent for you, my own love, to ask you not to fret for me. I know your tender little heart, and that you will believe what my mother, in the first madness of her grief, will say; but it is not so. I never could have been a long-lived man, and after a little time, Cecil, my own, you will turn to that other. I hope he deserves you. I have taken care that in fortune you—"

"Oh, Tumley! dear Tumley! most generous, best of friends, what madness possessed me to throw away a true heart like yours? Live for me—give me but a little time that I may prove—" Her tears were falling like rain; her bright head was buried in the cushions; her whole frame shaking in an agony of grief.

Tumley laid his hand upon the soft, shining hair. Over his face came a great wave of joy.

"You would wish me to live?" he asked. "You would still? I had thought otherwise. I fancied—"

"They were fancies," Cecil answered, looking up quickly; "mere delusions. I am yours, and yours only; and as soon as you are well we will be married."

Tumley asked no more. He was too weak for much love-making, but he kissed the little hand that crept into his. From that time he rallied, and as happiness is better than the whole faculty put together, his recovery was rapid. Cecil was radiant. She developed an extraordinary faculty for nursing, and, like all true women, grew to care for her patient. By the time he was well she would let no one find fault with him but herself, and she thought him grown quite handsome! They were married before the Autumn, as it was deemed desirable for Tumley to Winter abroad. The only sign Cecil gave of remembering her short flirtation was sending a newspaper with the full account of the wedding to Colonel William Montague.

Let us hope it spoiled his dinner!

SELECTING THE THANKSGIVING TURKEY.

OUR illustration on the front page tells its own story. The incident depicted is a familiar one in thousands of American households on the eve of Thanksgiving Day. The selection of the turkey for the Thanksgiving table, around which old and young gather with expectant appetites, partakes very often more of the character of a real competitive examination than many of the tests to which our boards of civil service reform subject their victims, and the decisions are certainly more frequently based on points of actual merit in the former than in the latter case.

BARON BOISSY D'ANGLAS,

FRENCH MINISTER TO MEXICO.

THE new Minister from France to Mexico, the Baron Boissy d'Anglas, who arrived last week in the *Ferdinand de Lesseps*, en route for the halls of the Montezumas, is thirty-four years of age, of medium height and of slight figure. He possesses a wonderfully vivacious smile and singularly graceful demeanor, while his voice is soft and low as that of a woman's. He is French to the tips of his fingers. His Excellency is a member of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Council-General of the Department of the Ardèche. He was elected Deputy on the 14th of October, 1877, by a majority of 3,000 votes over his opponent, who was sustained by the entire influence of the clerical party. He is no silent member, but from the outset has been recognized as a worker, and as such was placed on the Parliamentary Committee of the "16th of May." He voted with the party who advocated a commission of accusation against Marshal MacMahon, and it is scarcely necessary to say that he adheres to that advanced fraction of Republican union of which M. Gambetta is the most eminent impersonification. This young Deputy has the reputation of being one of the most ardent and most devoted Republicans in the Chamber, while at the same time he is a tried patriot, who has proved his patriotism by personal sacrifice. When the war of 1870 burst forth, Boissy d'Anglas, who was an officer in the territorial army, or militia, instantly resigned his commission, and joined a regiment of the line in order to serve his invaded country at the front. He took part in all the dangers, fatigues and deprivations of the Army of Paris, and never did a son of France serve her more daringly or more faithfully. As we have already stated, the young gentleman entertains for republicanism an enthusiastic and ardent affection, and it is owing to this sentiment that we find him in this country—a country for which he expresses so earnest an admiration. He has, however, come here in the most strict *incognito*, but we are informed that he proposes to return in a few months for the purpose of a closer study of our manners and customs and political institutions, all of which seem to possess the keenest interest for him. His Excellency owes the high mission with which he has been intrusted to his sterling qualities as a Deputy, an honor which he received by the suffrages of his co-citizens. French journals inform us that it is with a view to honoring the Government and people of Mexico, and to give to the relations of France with Mexico the most absolute *entente cordiale*, as well as the most marked, that President Grévy has selected a member of the Chamber of Deputies which represents, in the most unequivocal manner, not only the Gov-

ernment of the Republic of France, but likewise the French nation. This advantage will arise, that when M. le Baron Boleys d'Anglais returns to Paris he will be enabled, from a personal experience, to inform the Government and his parliamentary colleagues as to the enormous interests, politically, financially and commercially, which ought to draw those two great countries more and more together. His Excellency belongs to an old "Parliamentary" family of France. He is the grandson of the intrepid President of the National Convention, who, on the famous 1 Prairial Anno III., saluted the head of his colleague, Feraud, which the murderers of that unfortunate personage presented to the President in derision on the top of a pike. We congratulate our sister Republic that such a distinguished gentleman as Le Baron Boleys d'Anglais should have been selected to wipe away the bitter memories of the past, and to smooth the path to the bright and lasting entente cordiale of the future.

THE NEW VANDERBILT ELEVATOR AT DETROIT.

THE growth of the grain traffic of Detroit has been so considerable during the last few years that additions to the elevator accommodations have been found from time to time absolutely necessary. One of the largest and most substantial structures of this description recently erected is elevator "A," built by Mr. Vanderbilt for the accommodation of the Michigan Central traffic. The foundation of this elevator was laid in May, 1879, but work upon the structure proper was not commenced until the following July, after which date it was rapidly pushed to completion. The building is constructed entirely of wood, resting on stone piers, and is covered with slate with the exception of the lower part, which is sheathed with iron. It is 190 feet long by 80 feet wide, with a capacity of over 700,000 bushels; it will hold 30,000 pounds per hour and discharge 20,000. The grain is raised 180 feet to the top of the building, and then discharged into bins, which are 60 feet deep. The hoisting machinery is in the top story. Our illustration shows elevator "A," and still further up the river the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad elevator.

COFFEE CULTURE IN COSTA RICA.

HAVING illustrated in a previous issue the most approved method of roasting coffee as employed in New York City, we this week introduce our readers to some busy scenes in the coffee district of Costa Rica, Central America. The coffee-producing belt of the world lies between the isothermal lines of latitude 25° north and 30° south. It is said that the coffee-drinkers of Europe are indebted to Meinhr van Hoorn, Governor of Batavia, as long ago as 1698, for this most delicious and exhilarating beverage. He is popularly credited with having sent a single seed or bean from Mocha, in Arabia, to the botanical garden in Amsterdam, and the progeny of this tree was forwarded to the West Indies in 1718, thus giving a start to the immense plantations existing there to-day.

The principal coffee-growing countries are Ceylon, Brazil, Central America, Cuba, Hayti, Java, British and French West Indies, Guiana, Porto Rico, Sumatra, Venezuela, Peru, Arabia and Abyssinia. The berries when ground are adulterated to an enormous extent. Chemists have detected mixed with it in various ways the following substances: Acorns, almonds, beans, beech-nuts, beetroot, chickory, peas, currant seeds, gooseberry seeds, lupins, sassafras, water-flag seeds and many other foreign seeds, roots and berries.

A coffee plantation forms a most interesting study. The trees attain an average height of twelve feet, although running at times to thirty. They are well shaped and bushy, covered with a grayish bark, and the branches are incased in clusters of fragrant white flowers at the roots of the leaves. The fruit itself looks somewhat like a small cherry or cranberry, and its ripeness is indicated by a deep red color. Either when in full bloom or when covered with ripe fruit these trees, with their long, shining, dark-green leaves, present a very beautiful appearance. They continue to put forth, while the fruit of former blossoms is coming to maturity, and the ripe coffee may, therefore, be gathered at almost every season. As the coffee-trees are raised from the seed in nurseries, and not out in rows when a year old, they do not bear until three years, and can scarcely be said to be profitable under five. In Central America they bear well for twelve or fifteen years, while in Africa, Brazil and Ceylon they will frequently yield good crops up to twenty or twenty-five. In the West Indies and Central America the berries are picked by hand, as shown in one of our illustrations, but in the Arabian plantations, owing to the non-prevalence of rains that would strip them from the branches, they are allowed to remain until fully ripe, and then removed by gently shaking the trees, when the berries fall upon cloths spread beneath the branches.

When first picked the berries are dried in the shade, and then put through a machine which removes the pulp, or, where machinery is not used, this labor is done by hand. Still covered with a glutinous substance, the fruit is spread out in the full glare of the sun, being occasionally tossed about and turned over with wooden shovels and curious rakes. When all the moisture has disappeared the beans are gathered and the husk removed. This process is carried out on some plantations by passing the fruit between wooden rollers; on others by gently pounding it in a wooden mortar; and again by being made to revolve in a circular trough with steel. The husk once broken, without cracking the fruit, the chaff is separated by a fanning mill. After this, it is the custom of some very careful planters to have the fruit spread out on long tables and picked over by women and children, all the bad beans being removed. It only remains then to have the beans put into bags, weighed, marked and carried away for shipment.

The relative status of the chief coffee consuming countries ranges as follows: First the United States, consuming 324,000,000 pounds; next Germany, which takes 218,000,000; next France, with 110,000,000; next Austria-Hungary, with 82,000,000; then Holland, with 68,000,000; and finally Belgium, with 48,000,000 pounds. These countries take eighty per cent. of the whole product of the world. England ranks among the third-rate consumers, and Russia, with her eighty millions of people, consumes only one fifth of a pound per capita.

CRANBERRIES FOR THANKSGIVING.

OF all fruit-raising, cranberry culture is the most uncertain, not more than one season in five or six escaping the early frost, against which there is no protection, and of whose approach there is no warning, while the vines are always subject to the attacks of the cranberry-worm, which sometimes destroys the entire crop. The yield of 1871 was the largest ever known, and was successfully harvested, but it has been followed either by total failures or only partial crops. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in the business, which is attended with the greatest risk, but offers the possibility of a large fortune.

In almost all of the Northern States there are localities suitable for this industry, the requisites being a soil of muck or peat that can be drained for twelve or eighteen inches below the surface, a supply of water sufficient to allow the meadow to be flooded at will, and an abundance of pure sand. The vines are set out regularly in the form of cut-

tings, in rows like corn, leaving ample space both for the vines to spread and for the pickers to work without crushing the branches.

Cranberries were, it is believed, first cultivated in Massachusetts at Cape Cod, and while there are large meadows devoted to them in the various States, the counties of Ocean, Cape May, Atlantic and Burlington, in New Jersey, yield more than one-half of all that reach the markets. Many patches of hitherto waste swamp land have been converted into very valuable cranberry bogs or meadows at a slight outlay and with comparatively little labor. The greater part of the crop sold to the Western markets is raised at Berlin, Wis., where there is an immense marsh that has been prepared in the most scientific manner for this special product. The pickers are chosen mainly from the Scandinavians and Germans who have located in the vicinity in large numbers.

Wherever cranberry culture is carried on, when the picking begins, in October, the whole country round turns out en masse, for berry time is a succession of gala days, men, women, and children of all ages pouring towards the marshes in what seems an endless stream of humanity. Each picker is supplied with a pan or low basket which when filled is emptied into a box of one bushel capacity. A ticket is given the picker for every bushel delivered, and on presenting these tickets to the superintendent at pay time the wages are computed and paid on them. The usual price paid is 75 cents a bushel, and the average day's work is not more than two or three bushels, although it is not uncommon to pick five bushels, and a few experts have been known to pick seven bushels in a single day. The picking being often hurried on account of threatened approach of frost, a second picking is sometimes necessary, for which about a dollar a bushel is paid.

Here and there among the pickers whose object is to gain a living, will be found bores of girls and young women who leave homes of comfort and plenty to "rough it" on the bogs for the brief season. The greatest hilarity prevails during picking time, the nights being given up to innocent revelry and mirth on the part of the young men and maidens after the manner of the corn-husking and apple-paring seasons.

The entire surface of cranberry meadows is flooded during winter, the water being let in as soon as the crop is gathered, and drawn off by June at the latest, according to the severity of the weather at the locality.

What Freight-cars Carry.

It is but a few years since ten tons, or 20,000 pounds, were considered the maximum load for a freight-car, but the figures of the Western Weighing Association show a remarkable increase in this respect. During six weeks nearly 50,000 cars were weighed, and while the average of the different classes of freight ran from 23,750 (for machinery) to 29,925 (for ore), the maximum in nearly all cases exceeded 30,000, and for some classes of freight reached, respectively, as high as 38,000, 37,750, 39,300, 39,600 and even, in the case of ore, to the enormous weight of 48,500 pounds, or more than 24 tons. The superintendent of the association is satisfied that the various articles of freight enumerated—twenty-three in number—will average fully 27,000 pounds per car, and the whole will not average less than 25,000 pounds per car. The fact that such loads can be safely carried now is due partly to the vastly improved condition of the tracks as well as to the heavier construction of the car.

Commercial Importance of Louisiana Oranges.

"THERE are not many," says the New Orleans Democrat, "who appreciate the extent of our orange trade, or who realize what an enormous source of revenue the culture of this fruit may be made. On the 26th of October there were shipped from here, on the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad, eleven car-loads of oranges destined to Denver, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Evansville. There were in this shipment 1,320 barrels, and averaging the barrel at 300, we have a total of 396,000 oranges sent in one day by one railway to supply the increasing demand in the West for the fruit, which is far superior to the oranges of Cuba, and even the much-vaunted fruit of Florida. Between the 1st of October and the 26th there were shipped by the same road to the Western cities, 21,000 barrels, an aggregate of 6,300,000 oranges."

Disraeli's New Novel.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S new novel, "Endymion," just published, is attracting attention in literary circles. It has been generally reported and believed that Mr. Gladstone was to figure largely in its pages, and possibly to be mentioned in an uncompromising fashion as Professor Goldwin Smith was in "Lothair"; but it is now authoritatively stated that this is not the case. There will, however, be several pungent sketches of well-known men and women of the day. The Longmans have paid the immense sum of £10,000 for the manuscript. No such price was ever heard of before for a novel, and Lord Beaconsfield is so much pleased with this liberal treatment that he has promised the same enterprising firm a novel to succeed "Endymion," for which he has been offered similar terms. The interest of the literary and of the social world is concentrated on this new book, and the first edition will be of not less than 20,000 copies.

The Population of New York.

THE population of the territory now included in the City of New York is, according to the census returns just published, 1,206,577; of the total, 590,762 are males, and 615,815 females. This is an increase of 264,285 within ten years, comparison being made with the population of New York as given in the census of 1870. Of the present population, the annexed Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards contain 41,626. Deducing this number from the total for the city, we find that New York, as bounded in 1870, has increased in population 222,659, or 23.6 per cent. Of this increase 175,697 is in the native and 46,962 in the foreign-born population, the former being 33.5 per cent. of the same class in 1870, and the latter 11.2 per cent., showing the rate of increase in the former to be almost exactly three times as rapid as in the latter.

The New Hebrides.

THE New Hebrides, where the British have lately established a coaling station, with the ultimate intent, as the French newspapers not unreasonably suspect, of annexing the islands, are in the Pacific Ocean, to the northeast of New Caledonia, and to the west of the Fiji, and are considered the most westerly part of Polynesia. The islands comprise Espiritu Santo, 65 miles long by 20 broad; Mallicollo, 60 by 25 miles; Ambrym, Annatoni, Erromango, Tanna, having an active volcano, and Aurora, all much smaller. Most of the group are well-wooded and hilly, some even mountainous. The most valuable woods are sandal and ebony; the chief vegetable products, yams, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, bananas, coconuts, and the sole animal of consequence a small hog, which is no bigger at maturity than a rabbit. The area of the group is

estimated at 25,000 square miles, and the population at 230,000. The inhabitants, fierce, but indolent and filthy, are of the Papuan race. They, like other Papuans, are generally well-formed, have regular features, intelligent black eyes, small white teeth, curly hair, thick lips and large mouths. Their noses are sharp though flat beneath, nostrils wide, and their skin dark-brown. They are often taller than Europeans, but their legs are long and thin, and they have the splay foot of the negro. The men build the huts, hollow trunks of trees into canoes, hunt and fish; while the women till the fields, make mats, cut wood, and do the heaviest work. Their food is fish, fruits, birds, and the flesh of the wild hogs. Their weapons are mainly clubs, and bows and arrows. The hair of the men is generally frizzled out into a large mop; but the hair of the women is always cut short. The natives of the New Hebrides have often been called cannibals; but it is a very questionable if they are such. They differ in many respects from the Papuans of New Guinea, and seem, on the whole, to be rather inferior to them. Nevertheless, they are declared by all ethnologists to be of the same race, and in no direct manner related to the Malays, Polynesians, or Australians, who, with the Papuans, compose the four types of the human family occupying what is known as the Oceanic region. If the English should annex the New Hebrides, the aboriginals would very soon disappear.

PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

Jubilee of the Comedie Francaise.

The jubilee performances at the Comedie Francaise in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the establishment proved an extraordinary success. On the 28th of October Moliere's one-act fantastic trifle called "L'Impromptu de Versailles" was given, wherein the actor-post had represented himself, surrounded by his troupe, rehearsing a new piece, "The Impromptu" has never been acted since Moliere's death but twice, on which occasions the celebrated Samson assumed the part of the dramatist. The character is now sustained by M. Coquette, while all the ladies of the troupe took part in the piece. The jubilee was brought to a close by a gala performance of the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme."

Columns of Porphyry at Brussels.

Among the many artistic attractions of the national Belgian jubilee at Brussels, the two columns of porphyry erected on the plaza of the exposition grounds are notable for their size and their great beauty. The principal uses of porphyry are in architecture and ornamental articles, and in slabs and millers for grinding hard powdered substances to extreme fineness. No material is more durable, and none retains better the sharp lines and high polish which it receives. The columns in the exposition grounds were exhibited by a company now working the ancient quarries of Quenest, employing 2,000 artisans.

Excommunication of a French Prefect.

Much amusement has been created recently not only in Paris, but throughout France, by the formal excommunication of a Prefect by a Bishop for carrying out the new laws relating to religious corporations. On sending in his card the Bishop was met by the Prefect at the door and escorted to the business office. With a brief explanation and several expressions of sorrow at the painful duty, the Bishop proceeded *seriatim* in his work of excommunication, even cutting off the Prefect from the privileges of Mass and burial in consecrated ground. The Prefect listened to all with much coolness, stated the law under which he was acting, and seeing that the Bishop had finished his mission, arose and, with all the gallantry of a Frenchman, escorted his visitor to the door and ceremoniously bade him good-day.

A Scene in a Montenegrin Camp.

Our illustration represents a scene in the Montenegrin camp near Antivari. Meat time is at hand, and the soldier's appetite needs but little whet. Montenegrins are remarkable for the vastness of their appetites and for their extraordinary love for goat's flesh—a favorite dish being breast of kid stuffed with sweet herbs. On the present occasion, however, their fare is likely to be less dainty, and if they can obtain a piece of goat to broil on the fire for which the women are preparing wood, together with some black bread and that thin wine known as "volsch," they may esteem themselves something more than fortunate. However, the Montenegrin can rough it as well as most folk, and suit the condition of his stomach to the condition of his surroundings.

The Works at the Port of Dunkerque.

The nearest French port to London is that of Dunkerque, and all ships unable to make Calais run for the former. The inhabitants of Dunkerque have been sturdy sailors from time immemorial, and have furnished many a brave and distinguished captain to the once dashing navy of France. On the 31st of October the new docks at Dunkerque were solemnly and officially inaugurated by the Minister for Public Works, the Minister of Marine, and other notable personages. Great expectations are formed of the capacities of these docks for the output of the mines of Valenciennes; and since within an extraordinarily brief period of time Dunkerque has leaped into the fourth place as a seaport of France, her new docks are relied upon as further and potent levers to her prosperity.

The Completion of Cologne Cathedral.

The completion of Cologne Cathedral was celebrated on Friday and Saturday, August 18th, 14th inst, with the most brilliant ceremonies. Cologne itself was most beautifully bedecked in festive attire, and filled with the most princely and distinguished personages of Germany. On Monday morning the Emperor, the Empress and the King of Saxony, with many other reigning Princes, went to the Cathedral, where they were greeted by the Dean and the Architectural Commission, and a grand *Te Deum* was sung, after which came the ceremony of the day. The Imperial party, coming out of the Cathedral, crossed the square, which had been surrounded by galleries for privileged spectators, and took up their places in a pavilion. Here the deed referring to the completion of the Cathedral was read to the Emperor, and was subsequently signed by the whole party. It was then taken up to the summit of one of the towers, where it is to lie beneath the topmost ornament. The Emperor then delivered an address, congratulating the nation on the completion of the Cathedral, and referring affectionately to his brother, King Frederick William IV., under whose auspices the work had been recommenced thirty-eight years ago. To this the chief architect and the President of the Building Commission made suitable replies, and the Imperial standard being hoisted on the tower, the huge Emperor Bell rang out, a salvo of artillery was fired, the document was slipped into its receptacle, and the final inauguration of Cologne Cathedral was achieved.

Salmon-appearing on the Dee.

The Cluny and the Dee, in Scotland, afford rare entertainment to the devotees of fishing. During the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to the Highlands several parties were made up for a day's sport in these vicinities, salmon and trout being the attractions. Salmon, when frightened, put their heads under a stone if one is within sight, and are thus easily speared. Sometimes a net is stretched across the stream, and the spearmen, who are the Queen's gamekeepers and their friends, drive the fish up to it, when they are taken without trouble.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—SCARCITY of food has led 3,000 persons to leave Dulcigno.

—THE mackerel fishery of the American fleet in the Bay of St. Lawrence has this year been a failure, many of the fleet having left the grounds without taking a fish.

—THE total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the month of October, 1880, were \$25,711,468, and during October, 1879, \$23,048,607.

—THE total amount of fees received last year for official services rendered at the various United States Consulates aggregated \$826,546. The salaries and emoluments to consular officers amounted to \$574,773.

—DURING the last fifty years 2,400 persons have been sentenced to death in France, and of this number 1,461 have been executed, while 939 have either been pardoned or have obtained a commutation of their sentence.

—THE second enumeration of the population of St. Louis, which was ordered because of the intense local dissatisfaction with the results of the first, shows a variation of only 5,000 in the figures. It leaves the city with only 338,000 inhabitants, instead of the half million they had hoped for.

—A SCHEME for changing the channel of the St. Lawrence at Montreal, by building an immense dike, at a cost of \$7,000,000, is under consideration. The advantages would be a still-water harbor, water power for mills, and the protection of the lower part of the city against annual freshets.

—SALMON fishing on the Columbia River, Oregon, is very dangerous, owing to certain tidal peculiarities. Two hundred men at least are reported as lost during the past season. Over eight hundred boats are employed by the canning companies, and over four thousand men at the canneries.

—THE Municipal Council and Chamber of Commerce of Havre, France, are moving for the creation of a new department to be called that of the Seine Maritime, of which Havre shall be the capital. Havre has grown from 25,000 people in 1850 to 90,000 to-day. In 1876 nearly 12,000 vessels entered and left that port.

—JESUITS having attempted to re-enter Portugal, the Government has instructed the various Governors strictly to enforce the decree of 1834 abolishing all religious Orders. The arrival of French monks at Alicante and Barcelona, in Spain, caused hostile popular demonstrations. They were compelled to re-embark from the latter place.

—ODGEN, Utah, is the first city west of the Mississippi River, to adopt the electric light. A flagstaff, sixty feet high, is to be run up the Court House dome, giving an elevation of 200 feet, from which four lights, of 3,000-candle power each, are guaranteed to abundantly illuminate a space one mile in diameter. The lights are to be in operation before the 1st of February.

—SAGACIOUS French politicians predict that a closely-contested and hard-fought political battle will result from the present complications in Governmental affairs. A policy of isolation has been inaugurated throughout the country towards those who participated in the execution of the decrees for the expulsion of the Jesuits. They are severely debarred from society and denied social recognition.

—A St. Petersburg dispatch says that immediately after the recent execution of the nihilists, six suspected women found in the crowd were taken into custody. Upon searching them there were found, concealed in their clothing charts of the principal Russian prisons, and a chart and full description of the Czar's new yacht *Livadia*. The prison plans were drawn by a German artist, and the sketches of the yacht by an Englishman.

—THE old apprenticeship system has been revived by a manufacturer at Springfield, Mass. The boys bind themselves for six years and are to receive from five cents an hour at the beginning to twelve at the end. In addition, two cents an hour will be placed to their credit, and paid on their discharge, thus providing for each about \$400 for a start on his own account. The employer stipulates for fifty-eight hours of work a week, and nine of study.

—At Portadown, in the County of Armagh, Ireland, the opponents of the Land League are fighting it with its own weapons. The Orangemen of the town have posted notices in every conspicuous place calling on all Protestants to cease every kind of communication not only with the members of the Land League but even with the Home Rulers. The notices call on them to sell nothing to, nor buy anything from, nor even to work for, the parties they so bitterly proscribed.

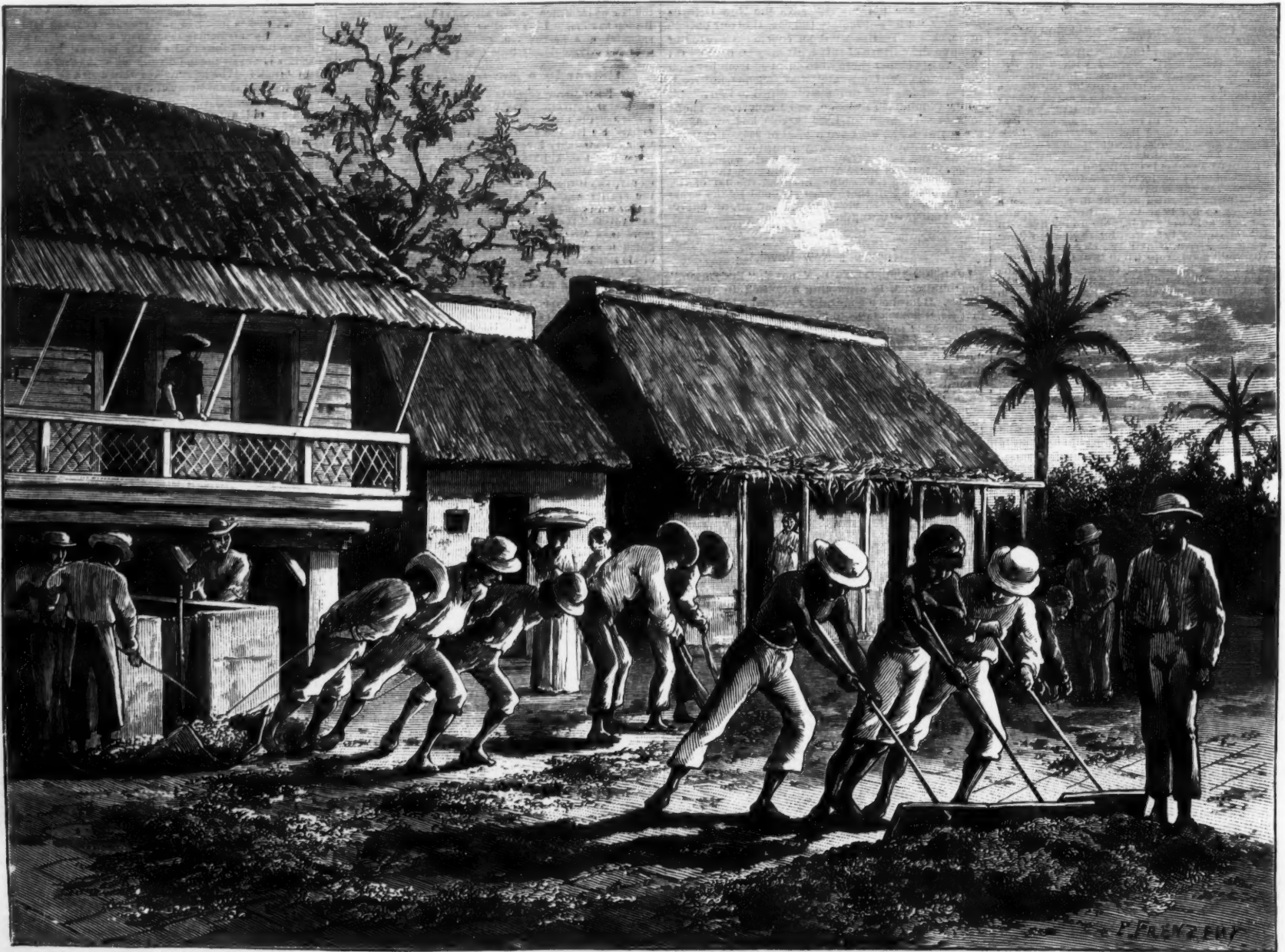
—ARRANGEMENTS have been concluded to take the census of all the organizations which include as a part of their faith and practice the principle of non-combattiveness and non-litigation. This will include a count of the Quakers, Dunkards, Mennonites and the many minor organizations in the country holding to peace views. The supervision of the work will be in the hands of Dr. Henry Randall Waite, of New York, and the practical part of the work will be done by Howard Miller, of Lewisburg, Pa.

—GENERAL SHERMAN, in his annual report, recommends that the Army be increased to 30,000 men. He refers to the condition of the s-accent defenses as inadequate, and says that all distinctions as to colored regiments should be abolished. Referring to the extension of the Pacific Railroad system he says: "These railroads are penetrating every valley and every district of country which holds out an inducement to settlement. The railroads have completely revolutionized our country in the past few years, and impose on the military an entire change of policy. Hitherto we have been compelled to maintain small posts along wagon and stage routes of travel. These are no longer needed, because no longer used, and the settlements which grow up speedily along the new railroads afford the security necessary, and the regular stations, built for storage at convenient distances, afford the necessary shelter for stores and for the men when operating in the neighborhood."

—THE earnings of the main stem and branches of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for 1880, in comparison with the fiscal year of 1879, have increased \$2,365,053.77, and the working expenses \$1,533,318.10, making a comparative increase in the net profits of \$831,735.67. The profit and loss account shows an increase for the past year of \$2,356,984.44. The surplus fund, which represents invested capital derived from net earnings, and which is not represented by either stock or bonds, now amounts to \$40,561,642.37. It is shown by the report of the transportation department that the tonnage of through merchandise East and West has been 1,950,397 tons, while in the preceding year it was about 1,425,629 tons; 598,992 barrels of flour, and 25,962,696 bushels of grain were brought to Baltimore during the fiscal year. Of this aggregate of grain, 16,405,300 bushels were of wheat and 8,510,456 bushels of corn. In live stock the traffic has been 165,464 tons, and in lumber 54,530 tons. The passenger earnings exhibit an increase from \$1,171,033.30 in the preceding year to \$1,370,090.34. The coal trade of the main stem shows an aggregate of 2,355,146 tons, which includes 423,256 tons of the company's supply, being an increase of 659,142 tons over the preceding year.

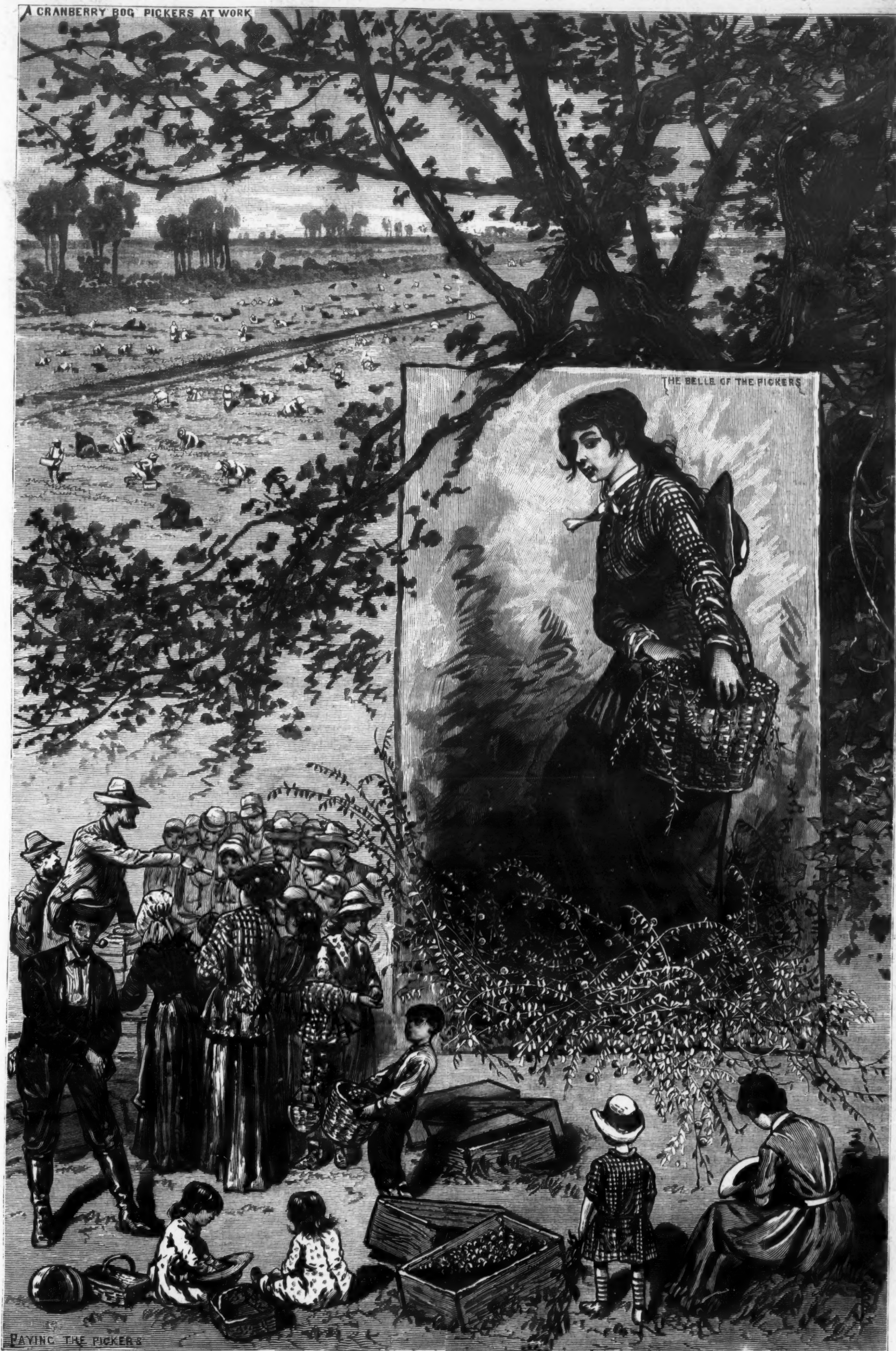


PICKING THE RIPE BERRIES FROM THE TREES.



SPREADING THE HUSKED COFFEE TO BE DRIED BY THE SUN.

LIFE ON A COFFEE PLANTATION IN COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA.—SEE PAGE 219.



NEW JERSEY.—PREPARING FOR THE THANKSGIVING DINNER—A SCENE ON A CRANBERRY BOG IN OCEAN COUNTY.
FROM SKETCHES BY JOSEPH BECKER.—SEE PAGE 219.

THE BLACK ROBE.

By WILKIE COLLINS.

CHAPTER XL.—FATHER BENWELL'S CORRESPONDENCE.

"TO MR. BITRAKE—Private and confidential—Sir: I understand that your connection with the law does not exclude your occasional superintendence of confidential inquiries which are not of a nature to injure your professional position. The enclosed letter of introduction will satisfy you that I am incapable of employing your experience in a manner unbecoming to you or to myself.

"The inquiry that I propose to you relates to a gentleman named Winterfield. He is now staying in London, at Derwent's Hotel, and is expected to remain there for a week from the present date. His place of residence is on the North Devonshire coast, and is well known in that locality by the name of Beaupark House.

"The range of my proposed inquiry dates back over the last four or five years—certainly not more. My object is to ascertain, as positively as may be, whether, within this limit of time, events in Mr. Winterfield's life have connected him with a young lady named Miss Stella Eyrecourt. If this proves to be the case, it is essential that I should be made acquainted with the whole of the circumstances.

"I have now informed you of all that I want to know. Whatever the information may be, it is most important that it shall be information which I can implicitly trust. Please address to me, when you write, under cover to the friend whose letter I inclose.

"I beg your acceptance—as time is of importance—of a check for preliminary expenses, and remain, sir, your faithful servant,
"AMBROSE BENWELL."

II.

"To the Secretary, Society of Jesus, Rome.

"I inclose a receipt for the remittance which your last letter confides to my care. Some of the money has been already used in prosecuting inquiries, the result of which will, as I hope and believe, enable me to effectually protect Romaine from the advances of the woman who is bent on marrying him.

"You tell me that our Reverend Fathers, lately sitting in council on the Vange Abbey affair, are anxious to hear if any positive steps have yet been taken toward the conversion of Romaine. I am happily able to gratify their wishes, as you shall now see.

"Yesterday I called at Romaine's hotel to pay one of those occasional visits which help to keep up our acquaintance. He was out, and Penrose (for whom I asked next) was with him. Most fortunately, as the event proved, I had not seen Penrose, or heard from him, for some little time, and I thought it desirable to judge for myself of the progress that he was making in the confidence of his employer. I said I would wait. The hotel servant knows me by sight. I was shown into the waiting-room.

"This room is so small as to be a mere cupboard. It is lit by a glass fanlight over the door which opens from the passage, and is supplied with air (in the absence of a fireplace) by a ventilator in a second door, which communicates with Romaine's study. Looking about me, so far, I crossed to the other end of the study and discovered a dining-room and two bedrooms beyond—the set of apartments being secluded, by means of a door at the end of the passage, from the other parts of the hotel. I trouble you with these details in order that you may understand the events that followed.

"I returned to the waiting room, not forgetting, of course, to close the door of communication.

"Nearly an hour must have passed before I heard footsteps in the passage. The study door was opened, and the voices of the persons entering the room reached me through the ventilator. I recognized Romaine, Penrose—and Lord Loring.

"The first words exchanged among them informed me that Romaine and his secretary had overtaken Lord Loring in the street as he was approaching the hotel-door. The three had entered the house together—at a time, probably, when the servant who had admitted me was out of the way. However it may have happened, there I was, forgotten in the waiting room!

"Could I intrude myself (on a private conversation, perhaps)—as an unannounced and unwelcome visitor? And could I help it, if the talk found its way to me through the ventilator, along with the air that I breathed? If our Reverend Fathers think I was to blame, I bow to any reproof which their strict sense of propriety may inflict on me. In the meantime I beg to repeat the interesting passages in the conversation, as nearly word for word as I can remember them.

"His lordship, as the principal personage in social rank, shall be reported first. He said: 'More than a week has passed, Romaine, and we have neither seen you nor heard from you. Why have you neglected us?'

"Here, judging by certain sounds that followed, Penrose got up discreetly, and left the room. Lord Loring went on.

"He said to Romaine: 'Now we are alone, I may speak to you more freely. You and Stella seemed to get on together admirably that evening when you dined with us. Have you forgotten what you told me of her influence over you, or have you altered your opinion—and is that the reason why you keep away from us?'

"Romaine answered, 'My opinion remains

unchanged. All that I said to you of Miss Eyrecourt, I believe as firmly as ever.'

"His lordship remonstrated, naturally enough. 'Then why remain away from the good influence? Why—if it really can be controlled—risk another return of that dreadful nervous delusion?'

"I have had another return.'

"Which, as you yourself believe, might have been prevented! Romaine, you astonish me.'

"There was a time of silence before Romaine answered this. He was a little mysterious when he did reply. 'You know the old saying, my good friend—of two evils, choose the least. I bear my sufferings as one of two evils, and the least of the two.'

"Lord Loring appeared to feel the necessity of touching a delicate subject with a light hand. He said, in his pleasant way, 'Stella isn't the other evil, I suppose?'

"Most assuredly not!'

"Then what is it?'

"Romaine answered, almost passionately, 'My own weakness and selfishness! Faults which I must resist, or become a mean and heartless man. For me the worst of the two evils is there. I respect and admire Miss Eyrecourt—I believe her to be a woman in a thousand—don't ask me to see her again! Where is Penrose? Let us talk of something else.'

"Whether this wild way of speaking offended Lord Loring, or only discouraged him, I cannot say. I heard him take his leave in these words: 'You have disappointed me, Romaine. We will talk of something else the next time we meet.' The study door was opened and closed. Romaine was left by himself.

"Solitude was apparently not to his taste, just then. I heard him call to Penrose. I heard Penrose ask, 'Do you want me?'

"Romaine answered, 'God knows I want a friend—and I have no friend near me but you! Major Hynd is away, and Lord Loring is offended with me.'

"Penrose asked why.

"Romaine, thereupon, entered on the necessary explanation. As a priest writing to priests, I pass over details utterly uninteresting to us. The substance of what he said amounted to this: Miss Eyrecourt had produced an impression on him which was new to him in his experience of women. If he saw more of her, it might end—I ask your pardon for repeating the ridiculous expression—in his 'falling in love with her.' In this condition of mind or body, whichever it may be, he would probably be incapable of the self-control which he had hitherto practiced. If she consented to devote her life to him, he might accept the cruel sacrifice. Rather than do this, he would keep away from her for her dear sake—no matter what he might suffer or whom he might offend.

"Imagine any human being, out of a lunatic asylum, talking in this way. Shall I own to you, my reverend colleague, how this curious self-exposure struck me? As I listened to Romaine, I felt grateful to the famous council, which definitely forbade the priests of the Catholic Church to marry. We might otherwise have been morally enervated by the weakness which degrades Romaine—and priests might have become instruments in the hands of women.

"But you will be anxious to hear what Penrose did under the circumstances. For the moment, I can tell you this, he startled me.

"Instead of seizing the opportunity, and directing Romaine's mind to the consolations of religion, Penrose actually encouraged him to reconsider his decision. All the weakness of my poor little Arthur's character showed itself in his next words.

"He said to Romaine, 'It may be wrong in me to speak to you as freely as I wish to speak. But you have so generously admitted me to your confidence—you have been so considerate and so kind towards me—that I feel an interest in your happiness, which perhaps makes me over bold. Are you very sure that some such entire change in your life as your marriage might not end in delivering you from your burden? If such a thing could be, is it wrong to suppose that your wife's good influence over you might be the means of making your marriage a happy one? I must not presume to offer an opinion on such a subject. It is only my gratitude, my true attachment to you, that ventures to put the question. Are you conscious of having given this matter—so serious a matter for you—sufficient thought?'

"Make your mind easy, reverend sir! Romaine's answer set everything right.

"He said, 'I have thought of it till I could think no longer. I still believe that sweet woman might control the torment of the voice. But could she deliver me from the remorse perpetually gnawing at my heart? I feel as murderers feel. In taking another man's life—a man who has not even injured me—I have committed the one unattonable and unpardonable sin. Can any human creature's influence make me forget that? No more of it—no more. Come! Let us take refuge in our books.'

"Those words touched Penrose in the right place. Now, as I understand his scruples, he felt that he might honorably speak out. His zeal more than balanced his weakness, as you will presently see.

"He was loud, he was positive, when I heard him next. 'No! he burst out, 'your refuge is not in books, and not in the barren religious forms which call themselves Protestant. Dear master, the peace of mind which you believe you have lost for ever, you will find again in the divine wisdom and compassion of the Holy Catholic Church. There is the new life that will yet make you a happy man!'

"I repeat what he said, so far, merely to satisfy you that we can trust his enthusiasm when it is once roused. Nothing will discourage, nothing will defeat him now. He spoke with all the eloquence of conviction—using the

necessary arguments with a force and feeling which I have rarely heard equaled. Romaine's silence vouched for the effect on him. He is not the man to listen patiently to reasoning which he thinks he can overthrow.

"Having heard enough to satisfy me that Penrose had really begun the good word, I quietly slipped out of the waiting room, and left the hotel.

"To day being Sunday, I shall not lose a post if I keep my letter open until to-morrow. I have already sent a note to Penrose, asking him to call on me, at his earliest convenience. There may be more news for you before post time.

"Monday, 10 A.M.

"There is more news. Penrose has just left me.

"His first proceeding, of course, was to tell me what I had already discovered for myself. He is modest, as usual, about the prospect of success which awaits him. But he has induced Romaine to suspend his historical studies for a few days, and to devote his attention to the books which we are accustomed to recommend for perusal in such cases as his. This is unquestionably a great gain at starting.

"But my news is not at an end yet. Romaine is actually playing our game—he has resolved definitely to withdraw himself from the influence of Miss Eyrecourt! In another hour he and Penrose will have left London. Their destination is kept a profound secret. All letters addressed to Romaine are to be sent to his bankers.

"The motive for this sudden resolution is directly traceable to Lady Loring.

"Her ladyship called at the hotel yesterday evening and had a private interview with Romaine. Her object, no doubt, was to shake his resolution, and to make him submit himself again to Miss Eyrecourt's fascinations. What means of persuasion she used to effect this purpose is of course unknown to us. Penrose saw Romaine after her ladyship's departure, and describes him as violently agitated. I can quite understand it. His resolution to take refuge in secret flight (it is really nothing less) speaks for itself as to the impression produced on him, and the danger from which, for the time at least, we have escaped.

"Yes! I say 'for the time at least.' Don't let our reverend fathers suppose that the money expended on my private inquiries has been money thrown away. Where these miserable love affairs are concerned, women are daunted by no adverse circumstances and warned by no defeat. Romaine has left London in dread of his own weakness—we must not forget that. The day may yet come when nothing will interpose between us and failure but my knowledge of events in Miss Eyrecourt's life.

"For the present, there is no more to be said."

CHAPTER XL.—STELLA ASSERTS HERSELF.

TWO days after Father Benwell had posted his letter to Rome, Lady Loring entered her husband's study and asked eagerly if he had heard any news of Romaine.

Lord Loring shook his head.

"As I told you yesterday," he said, "the proprietor of the hotel can give me no information. I went myself this morning to the bankers, and saw the head partner. He offered to forward letters, but he could do no more. Until further notice, he was positively enjoined not to disclose Romaine's address to anybody. How does Stella bear it?'

"In the worst possible way," Lady Loring answered. "In silence."

"Not a word even to you?'

"Not a word."

At that reply the servant interrupted them by announcing the arrival of a visitor, and presenting his card. Lord Loring started and handed it to his wife. The card bore the name of "Major Hynd," and this line was added in pencil: "On business connected with Mr. Romaine."

"Show him in directly!" cried Lady Loring. Lord Loring remonstrated.

"My dear, perhaps I had better see this gentleman alone?'

"Certainly not—unless you wish to drive me into committing an act of the most revolting meanness! If you send me away, I shall listen at the door."

Major Hynd was shown in, and was duly presented to Lady Loring. After making the customary apologies, he said:

"I returned to London last night expressly to see Romaine on a matter of importance. Failing to discover his present address at the hotel, I had the hope that your lordship might be able to direct me to our friend."

"I am sorry to say I know no more than you do," Lord Loring replied. "Romaine's present address is a secret confided to his bankers and to no one else. I will give you their names, if you wish to write to him."

Major Hynd hesitated. "I am not quite sure that it would be discreet to write to him under the circumstances."

Lady Loring could no longer keep silence. "Is it possible, Major Hynd, to tell us what the circumstances are?" she asked. "I am almost as old a friend of Romaine as my husband—and I am very anxious about him."

The major looked embarrassed. "I can scarcely answer your ladyship," he said, "without reviving painful recollections."

Lady Loring's impatience interrupted the major's apologies. "Do you mean the duel?" she inquired.

Lord Loring interposed. "I should tell you, Major Hynd, that Lady Loring is as well informed as I am of what happened at Boulogne, and of the deplorable result, so far as Romaine is concerned. If you still wish to speak to me privately, I will ask you to accompany me into the next room."

Major Hynd's embarrassment vanished. "After what you tell me," he said, "I hope to be favored with Lady Loring's advice. You both know that Romaine fought the fatal

duel with the son of the French General who had challenged him. When we returned to England, we heard that the General and his family had been driven away from Boulogne by pecuniary difficulties. Romaine, against my advice, wrote to the surgeon who had been present at the duel, desiring that the General's place of retreat might be discovered, and expressing his wish to assist the family anonymously, as their 'Unknown Friend.' The motive, of course, was, in his own words, 'to make some little atonement to the poor people whom he had wronged.' I thought it a rash proceeding at the time, and I am confirmed in my opinion by a letter from the surgeon, received yesterday. Will you kindly read it to Lady Loring?'

He handed the letter to Lord Loring. Translated from the French, it ran as follows:

"Sir—I am at last able to answer Mr. Romaine's letter definitely, with the courteous assistance of the French Consul in London, to whom I applied, when other means of investigation had produced no result.

"A week since the General died. Circumstances connected with the burial expenses informed the Consul that he had taken refuge from his creditors, not in France as we supposed, but in London. The address is No. 10 Camp's Hill, Islington. I should also add that the General, for obvious reasons, lived in London under the assumed name of Marillac. It will be necessary, therefore, to inquire for his widow by the name of Madame Marillac.

"You will perhaps be surprised to find that I address these lines to you instead of to Mr. Romaine. The reason is soon told.

"I was acquainted with the late General—as you know—at a time when I was not aware of the company that he kept, or into the deplorable errors into which his love of gambling had betrayed him. Of his widow and his children I know absolutely nothing. Whether they have resisted the contaminating influence of the head of the household, or whether poverty and bad example combined have hopelessly degraded them, I cannot say. There is at least a doubt whether they are worthy of Mr. Romaine's benevolent intentions towards them. As an honest man, I cannot feel this doubt, and reconcile it to my conscience to be the means, however indirectly, of introducing them to Mr. Romaine. To your discretion I leave it to act for the best, after this warning."

Lord Loring returned the letter to Major Hynd.

"I agree with you," he said. "It is more than doubtful whether you would do right to communicate this information to Romaine."

Lady Loring was not quite of her husband's opinion.

"While there is a doubt about these people," she said, "it seems only just to find out what sort of character they bear in the neighborhood. In your place, Major Hynd, I should apply to the person in whose house they live, or to the tradespeople whom they have employed."

"I am obliged to leave London again to-day," the major replied: "but on my return I will certainly follow your ladyship's advice."

"And you will let us know the result?'

"With the greatest pleasure."

Major Hynd took his leave.

"I think you will be responsible for wasting the major's time," said Lord Loring, when the visitor had retired.

"I think not," said Lady Loring.

She rose to leave the room.

"Are you going out?" her husband asked.

"No. I am going up-stairs to Stella."

(To be continued.)

THURLOW WEED'S BIRTHDAY.

THE Press Club of New York made its Fall reception, on the 15th instant, the occasion of a reception in honor of the eighty-third anniversary of the birthday of the veteran journalist, Thurlow Weed. The spacious parlors of the club, at No. 121 Nassau Street, were decoratively embellished with a loan collection of paintings, gracefully entwined flags and a profusion of flowers. The pictures were hung with special reference to the festivities of the evening. The most conspicuous among them were three portraits of the historic political firm of Seward, Weed and Greeley wreathed in flags and evergreens, to which special attention was called by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Near these were portraits of Washington, Cardinal McCloskey, Henry J. Raymond, Professor Morse, Stanley (the African explorer), and others, and Wilson Macdonald's heroic bust of Bryant. On the president's table, in front of the ornate easy-chairs that had been provided for Mr. Weed and General James Watson Webb, was a large bank of flowers, in which appeared in crimson the one word "Age"—meaning age surrounded by fragrant and beautiful memories. The billiard-room was made a restaurant, the billiard tables being covered with boards and converted into an extensive table.

More than two hundred guests responded to the invitations of the club, including General James Watson Webb, Erasmus Brooks, Postmaster James Whitelaw Reid, David M. Stone, the Rev. Dr. Henry Highland Garnet, Professor John A. Weiss, Benson J. Lossing, Professor J. E. Frohisher, Salmi Morse, Thurlow Weed Barnes, Colonel John Farrell, United States Consul at Gloucester; J. B. Stedley, Robert J. Burdette and Captain George B. Haycock, of the United States Army. Letters of regret were received from George William Curtis, William Henry Hurlbert, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mark Twain, B. F. Stillaber, the Rev. Dr. S. Ireneus Prime, George W. Childs, Hugh J. Hastings, James Parton, Donald G. Mitchell, Frederick W. Seward, Colonel Forney, and other well-known gentlemen. Mr. Weed, who reached the club-rooms shortly after eight o'clock, was escorted to a seat beside President Penny. The next place of honor was assigned to General Webb, and around him and Mr. Weed were grouped the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned as included in the list of guests. Mr. J. W. Simonton, in presenting Mr. Weed to the assembled company, said it might be doubted whether any man now living "other than this much-loved Nestor of the press" had ever exercised so wide and deep an influence upon the destinies of the country. While others had been able and wise and patriotic, Mr. Weed, more than any others in the journalistic profession, had recognized that, as the Creator was greater than the creature, so the king-maker was greater than the king, at least in the power of usefulness. Mr. Weed had always

professed to be a conscientious king-maker, rather than to sit upon the throne and wield its scepter. Mr. Simonton reviewed the career of the honored guest of the evening as a soldier, printer, journalist and statesman. The journalists of New York, he added, had reason to feel justly proud of their friend and co-laborer. His life story was familiar to all as an indestructible part of the brilliant record of American statesmanship and journalism during more than half the whole life of the American Republic.

Mr. Weed was deeply affected by the remarks of Mr. Simonton, and did not attempt to essay a response until after brief addresses had been delivered by General James Watson Webb, Erasmus Brooks, Whitelaw Field and Robert J. Burdette. After these gentlemen had spoken, he rose simply to relate an incident suggested by a remark of one of the speakers, touching the circumstances of his first meeting with Horace Greeley. He said that in 1837, anticipating an earnest and active canvass for the Presidency, the Whig State Committee determined to establish a campaign newspaper, until that time unheard of. He came to New York and found Horace Greeley, with his shirt-sleeves rolled up, at the case. Mr. Greeley dropped his composing-stick, and Mr. Weed asked who wrote certain articles on American industry—on Protection—in the *New Yorker*, then published by Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley replied that he wrote them. "Then you are the man I want. Come to dinner with me in the City Hotel." Mr. Greeley had been to dinner, but he met the Chairman of the State Committee and Mr. Weed in the City Hotel, and it was arranged that he should spend two days a week in Albany and edit the *Jeffersonian*. This was the origin of a friendship that was continued harmoniously for many years—the origin of the firm of Seward, Weed and Greeley.

Mr. Brooks, in his remarks, said: "Mr. Weed has been an observer of most of the striking incidents in the life of this nation. It is something to remember that he has lived under all the eighteen Presidents of this nation. He was a child during the administration of Washington. With the majority he has been on terms of intimacy. Of the twenty-five Governors of New York, he has voted for nearly all. He has witnessed more of the chances and changes of life than fall to the lot of most men."

George Dawson, Mr. Weed's oldest apprentice, and for very many years his associate on the *Albany Evening Journal*, spoke at length, giving reminiscences of Mr. Weed's early days, his unflinching benevolence to needy printers and others, and the sagacity which he evinced in all public affairs at an early age.

After speeches by the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, Mr. William E. Robinson, Mr. Greeley's "Richelieu," Algernon S. Sullivan, Postmaster James and David M. Stone, recitations by Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., and Mr. E. P. Burbank, and music, the club and its guests proceeded to the supper-room, where the festivities of the evening happily terminated.

Mr. Weed's birthday was also recognized by hundreds of friends who called at his residence to tender their congratulations, and many letters and telegrams were received. All the callers were received in the cozy reception-room, which was fragrant with the perfume of flowers. One of the handsomest floral designs sent to the octogenarian was the representation of a very large horseshoe, with a shield of red, white and blue in the center, and the smallest floral tokens was a simple bouquet, which Mr. Weed received enthusiastically. It came from a lady whose grandfather, Edmund M. Blunt, was editor of the *Newburyport Herald* in 1797, the year in which Mr. Weed was born. Mr. Weed said he remembered the paper very well. Miss Bell, a daughter of what was formerly one of the richest and most influential families of the State of Georgia, and who, since the war, has been obliged to earn her own living, sent Mr. Weed a beautiful piece of embroidery. Mr. Weed said he first became acquainted with the family about forty years ago. Five of Mr. Weed's grandchildren sent him a large basket of the finest fruit, with an affectionate message attached. This basket of fruit was placed upon an immense silver salver and given a conspicuous place in the room. This salver was presented to him by a number of the leading merchants of New York in 1854, when Mr. Weed was editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*. The salver is over three feet long, of solid silver, and weighs fourteen pounds. It is an elaborate piece of artistic workmanship.

KENWARD PHILP,

OF THE "CHINESE LETTER FORGERY."

KENWARD PHILP, whose portrait from a photograph we print herewith, is one of the best known of the younger journalists of New York. He was born in London thirty-three years ago, his father, now one of the editors of the *London Standard*, being then a newspaper man, as had been his grandfather and great-grandfather. If there be such a thing as hereditary adaptability to a profession, therefore, Mr. Philp is clearly entitled to rank as a journalist by descent.

Before coming to America in 1865, he had already entered actively upon the duties of his profession, contributing to a monthly magazine and filling the post of London correspondent of more than one provincial paper. In New York City his first employment was upon the *Daily News*, then a morning daily. The *Evening Journal* was at that time at its height, and with a grim humor that on one occasion came near costing Philp his life, the city editor assigned the young Englishman to report the fiery speeches of the Irish patriots. At a crowded meeting at Military Hall in the Bowery, the unmistakable English look and dress of the *News* reporter attracted the attention of one of the orators, who forthwith denounced him as a spy. But for the prompt intervention of Captain Hogan, one of the staunchest of Fenians and himself a journalist, there would be no occasion now to publish Philp's portrait.

From the *Daily News* he went into the service of the *New York Herald*, where he was for some time the preferred descriptive writer on the staff, attending races and regattas going up in balloons and winning encomiums from the elder Bennett and Mr. Frederic Hudson, then in charge of the paper. On one occasion he was sent from New York to St. Louis to report a prize-fight for the championship. When he arrived he found the fight had been postponed for a week. To return to New York and immediately start back again for St. Louis would have been absurd, so, wanting something to send to his paper, he invited the Press of St. Louis and the Mayor and Corporation to a dinner in the name of the *New York Herald*. The affair took place at the Linsell House, and cost Mr. Bennett six hundred dollars. "However," said Mr. Philp, "I had to keep up the credit of the paper, you know." When the fight did occur, the *Herald* had five columns of it and not another paper in the country east of Cincinnati had a line—a triumph that was the result of a little arrangement between a telegraph-operator and the *Herald* correspondent. Mr. Bennett, senior, declared with muchunction that the six hundred dollar dinner was by no means wasted. Mr. Philp resigned from the *Herald* in 1867, and became an editorial writer for the *Brooklyn Eagle*, a post he quitted to become managing editor of the *Brooklyn Union*, under Theodore Tilton. His success in this position was admitted, but the Beecher scandal broke out, and Philp, who at that time lived in Tilton's house, conveniently went to Europe. Returning, he became dramatic critic and editorial writer for the *Eagle* once more, and was one of the five original promoters of the *Brooklyn Sun*, which became so marked a power in Brooklyn that the *Eagle* people bought it. Relieved of daily newspaper work by the change, Mr. Philp turned his attention to dramatic matters, produced four or five successful burlesques in rapid succession and became business manager of the Madison Square Theatre.

Subsequent to this, he wrote regularly for the *Dramatic News*, and became one of the editors of the *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, which journal he has contributed hundreds of political articles.

During his fifteen years' sojourn in this country, Mr. Philp has written thirty-seven complete novels of from fifty to two hundred columns each, contributing at one period no fewer than three "instalments" a week to the story papers. Some of these stories, though not of a high imaginative order, have been very popular. During each Summer, for the past four years, he has also edited the *Coney Island Sun*, and throughout his career here has been constantly employed in dramatic matters. He wrote the "opening" to "Humpty Dumpty," in which Fox, the clown, was so successful, and is credited with a new piece for the Salisbury Troubadours. Add to these various employments stories and sketches for various journals, the night editorship of the *Star* for two years, the establishment of a paper called the *Brooklyn Sunday News*, contributions to the *Boulevard*, the *People*, "Eminent Americans," and a score of minor engagements of a literary character, and one will not be able to deny to Mr. Philp a tolerably busy record as a newspaper man.

A great deal has been said during the Chinese letter trial concerning Mr. Philp's penchant for practical joking. An attaché of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER met the subject of this sketch a day or two since, and questioned him concerning it.

"Oh, that's all in the sweet long ago," said Mr. Philp. "I have had my day as a joker. I'm married."

"What do you think will be the result of the trial?" he was asked.

"I am sure I don't know," he replied, "and I am getting so that I don't much care. But kindly mention one thing in any little notice you may write about me. That is, that nobody has shown the smallest incentive to, or consideration for, such a crime as I am charged with. If, in addition to doing an ordinary newspaper man's work, I have got to throw in an occasional forgery, I think I shall get out of the business!"

Whether Mr. Philp is in fact the author of the celebrated "Chinese Letter" is yet to be shown.

THE LATE LUCRETIA MOTT.

MRS. LUCRETIA MOTT, the well-known philanthropist, reformer and preacher, died at her residence in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, Pa., on November 11th, having attained the ripe age of eighty-seven years. She was born on the quaint little island of Nantucket, among a population of Quaker sailors and fishermen. Her father was Thomas Coffin, one of a famous race of sea captains, descended from the stock of the English Admiral Coffin, and her mother, Anna Folger, came of a line which included the family of that Boston tallow-chandler whose son was Benjamin Franklin. In 1804 her father removed to Boston, "and in the public and private schools of that city," says Lucretia, "I mingled with all classes without distinction." Her father was a plain man and a strict friend. He desired his children to be brought up in the Order of the society and trained to habits of useful industry. When she was fourteen he sent Lucretia and a younger sister to a Friends' "boarding school" in Dutchess County, N. Y., and there, pursuing her studies with patient zeal, she remained two years without going once home for holiday or vacation. At fifteen, a teacher having left, she was made an assistant, and at the end of the second year she was tendered the place of teacher, with the inducement, besides, that her services would entitle a younger sister to her education.

In the Spring of 1809 she joined her father's family in Philadelphia, whither they had removed, and here, to the end of her remarkable life, she continued to reside. When eighteen years of age she was married to James Mott, then engaged in business with her father. At the age of twenty-five she began to preach in the meetings of the Friends, and she pursued then, as she diligently continued throughout her life, the habit of "searching the Scriptures daily," so that her acquaintance with them became wonderfully complete. In 1834 she took an active part in the formation of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, and traveled extensively to call attention to its work, holding meetings in some of the Slave States. From this time forward to the proclamation by Lincoln her part was one of the most prominent among the Abolitionists. Garrison was scarcely more famous or more abused than Lucretia Mott. In 1840 the World's Anti-Slavery Convention was called to assemble in London, and the Pennsylvania Society sent over among its delegates Lucretia Mott, Mary Grew, Abby Kimber, Elizabeth Neall and Sarah Pugh, the Massachusetts Society sending Emily Winslow, Abby Southwick and Anne Greene Phillips, the last named being the just-married wife of Wendell Phillips. The convention, however, adhering to English ideas, refused to admit women, after a hot debate, in which Daniel O'Connell, Dr. Bowring, George Thompson and Wendell Phillips earnestly advocated their cause, and they consequently took no part in its proceedings. William Lloyd Garrison was so indignant that he withdrew from the convention and remained only as a spectator. This was Lucretia Mott's only visit to England, but she established there many friendships that continued during life, and her home was the frequent place of a cheerful and refined hospitality to distinguished visitors from abroad.

She has always regularly attended the religious meetings of the Friends, and has been an unflinching speaker at all sorts of gatherings in the interest of peace, temperance, the Indians, the colored people, women's progress, etc., etc., and seldom has been permitted to remain silent. In January, 1868, her husband, James Mott, himself a man of much character, force and intellectual ability, died, the wedded life of himself and wife having extended beyond the unusual period of half a century.

Resources of Washington Territory.

THERE are in the Territory about 20,000,000 acres of the finest timber-land that stands upon the face of the earth. These forests lie on Puget Sound, and are accessible by the Sound and by their streams running to the ocean. The most common trees are the pine and fir. The latter averages 200 feet, and many of them are 300 feet in height and 12 feet in diameter at the base. One stick of timber is represented to have been hewed in these woods 124 feet in length, and squaring 34 inches at the small end, free from sap. This vast timber belt has been cut into but little. The laws of the United States are very stringent to prevent the waste of timber, and an agent has been appointed especially for this Territory to prevent the waste of this timber treasure. Eastern Washington consists of 11,000,000 acres of grazing prairie land. On this land grows a bunch-grass, which is very nutritious, and vegetables during ten months of the year. During the remaining two months it stands in a dry condition, and cattle feed upon it with the best results. Five million acres are wheat-growing land, which produced, according to the statistical reports of this last year, thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. Many instances are known where the production went as high as seventy or eighty bushels to the acre. In the mountains, and in fact in every county in the Territory, it is represented officially by Governor Ferry that coal is found near the surface of a very superior quality. Iron is accessible and of very good quality in all portions of the three main ranges of mountains, the Coast, Olympic and Cascade. In the northern portion of the Cascade range, on the Skagit River, gold has been discovered to be very abundant, the miners

making on an average \$5 per day. The water advantages of Washington Territory are unequalled in any other portion of the world. This Territory is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the Columbia River, which divides it from Oregon, and partially on the North by Puget Sound, which penetrates it from that direction, and separates it from the British possessions.

Puget Sound covers an area of 2,000 square miles. The water of the Sound is deep, and the shores are bold, so much so that vessels of the largest size can go directly up the sound seventy miles or more and find safe anchorage. It is free from rocks and bars, and is pacific at all seasons of the year. High winds never prevail. They have recently taken to planting and cultivating Eastern oysters there. The product is an excellent oyster, and the probability is that Washington Territory will become the great oyster-producing section of the Pacific Coast. Clams of the soft-shelled variety have been found in great abundance and of monstrous growth, some of them weighing from seven to ten pounds each. There are eighty-five varieties of fish in Puget Sound. The catch of salmon during the last year was 40,000,000 pounds. It is canned and sent to nearly all the markets of the world. The returns to those engaged in salmon taking and packing amounted to over \$5,000,000. The drying of cod is carried on very extensively. The Columbia River is very abundant. It is larger than cod, and of finer flavor. Fish can be dried better there than anywhere, else on the Pacific Coast, or the Atlantic either, for that matter, because further north it is too cold, and further south too dry. They can be cured and sent to market in a more moist condition there than cod can in Maine. Upon the coast are two harbors, Gray's and Shoal Harbors. There are few inlets on the Pacific Coast of the United States north of San Francisco, with the exception of the mouth of the Columbia and Puget Sound, so that that Territory monopolizes nearly all the harbors on this coast of our country. The Columbia River is a navigable water 725 miles in extent, with its tributaries. Navigation is uninterrupted, with the exception of the cascades in the river, about 150 miles from its mouth, called the Dalles, around which navigation is had by rail. The Government of the United States made an appropriation for the purpose of excavating these obstructions, and in a very few years it is quite certain that we shall have uninterrupted communication through the Columbia River to Eastern Washington.

There are fifty rivers in the Territory, more or less, many of them cascade rivers running from the west into Puget Sound, affording great facilities for manufacturers, wool, iron and coal are sure to come, because, in addition to the natural resources of wool, iron and coal, the raising of great numbers of sheep now affords an immense crop of wool, which will be utilized at home instead of being exported. The best agricultural portions are found in Eastern Washington, the centre of which is Walla Walla, one of the largest and most flourishing towns in the Territory. The climate is delightful and uniform. All accounts agree on that point. The temperature rarely falls below 30 above zero in Winter, and seldom goes above 70 in the Summer. They have a rainy season and a dry season, the former beginning in October and continuing until Spring, the latter covering the remaining months of the year, so that the wheat harvest is always completed during the dry season. The population is 65,000 white people, chiefly native-born Americans, emigrants from California, Oregon, New York, Indiana and Kentucky. The Indians number 18,000, and live on reservations in the northern and western portions.

A Terrible Calamity.

THE State Insane Asylum at St. Peter, Minn., was partially burned on Monday night, Nov. 15th, and a large number of lives lost, variously estimated from ten to twenty. There were in all 600 inmates, and the scenes at the burning of the hospital were heart-rending in the extreme. The patients in the annex wing were males. Many of them refused to leave the building at all. They ran up and down the halls screaming and crying. Of course those who could not be coaxed or forced out of the building were suffocated, or suffered a horrible death in the pit of the flames. The others were saved, some by ladders and some by leaping from the windows. Some were nearly nude, some shoeless and hairless, and all were exposed to the exceeding cold of the night. Many of the poor, demented and crazed inmates ran shrieking into the snow-drifts, in their night-clothes, even burying themselves in the snow, and had to be dragged into the barns and sheds, while those near by wrapped blankets and shawls around them. The hospital occupied ten years in building, and was completed three years ago, at a cost of \$500,000. The loss by the fire will be from \$100,000 to \$150,000, on which there is no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

It is reported that, on a recent visit to New Guinea, Captain Lawson made the interesting geographical discovery that Mount Hercules has an altitude of 32,786 feet, thus being more than 3,000 feet higher than Mount Everest, which has for a considerable time been regarded as the tallest mountain in the world.

A French Savant, M. Lallman, has found that an oil can be distilled from American grape-vines, which will not congeal at any temperature above eight degrees Fahrenheit, while other oils are solid at twenty-seven degrees. He therefore concludes that this oil must be valuable for watch-making and similar purposes.

An Important Innovation has been made in all the French colleges by M. Ferry. Any pupil wishing to be promoted to a superior class is obliged to pass an examination. The Government is asking important credits for the rebuilding of the principal colleges of Paris and the construction of new colleges outside of the fortifications.

Large Quantities of Pottery are manufactured in Brazil from the hard, siliceous bark of the carapaz-tree. In the process, the ashes of the bark are powdered and mixed with the purest clay that can be obtained from the beds of the rivers—this kind being preferred, as it takes up a larger quantity of the ash, and thus produces a stronger kind of ware.

Very Remarkable is the growth of the trade in Jute. In 1829 the export of Jute from Calcutta was twenty tons only, worth about a hundred dollars. Now the quantity exported annually is three hundred and fifty thousand tons—nearly two million bales—valued at about thirty million dollars. This large quantity does not include the enormous supplies retained for use in India.

Something has been said about the possibility of taking photographs at a distance by means of the telegraph, to which operation the name electric telephony might be given. Suppose a picture of a landscape taken in a camera; what is required is that the electric current should take up and transmit the features of that landscape, as it does modulations of sound. This once achieved, pictures might be obtained of places hundreds of miles distant.

The United States Consul at Milan, reporting on the manufacture of quinine in Italy, introduces the following sentence referring to quinine and salts of quinine: "The production of the world is estimated at from 230,000 to 260,000 lbs. per year as follows—Germany, 58,250 lbs.; Italy, 45,000 lbs.; France, 40,500 lbs.; England, 27,000 lbs.; America, 33,000 lbs.; India, 12,250 lbs." According to him, efforts are being made to acclimatize the cinchona in Italy. Its successful culture in India and Ceylon encourages the belief that it will grow wherever the soil is dry, the rainfall large, and the climate temperate.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

MR. FREDERICK O. PRINCE has been renominated for Mayor of Boston.

HON. JAMES L. PUGH has been elected United States Senator from Alabama.

GENERAL FAIRCHILD, the new American Minister to Spain, has arrived at Madrid.

A LONDON dispatch says that Mr. Bret Harte is lying seriously ill at Newstead Abbey.

M. GERRARD has been appointed Second Secretary of the French Legation at Washington.

SIR FREDERIC ROBERTS, the hero of the Afghan war, is about to be entertained by Queen Victoria.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, defeating Mr. John Ruskin by 314 votes.

MR. SPURGEON's health has not been improved, and he will be compelled, as usual, to spend the Winter at Mentone.

REV. C. N. SIMS, of the Somersfield Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected Chancellor of the Syracuse University.

TOMASO SALVINI, the Italian tragedian, arrived in New York City last week, and will play an engagement of 100 nights.

It is announced that Mr. Lowell, the American Minister to England, has submitted to the Board of Trade the project for an international copyright treaty.

THE Italian Chamber of Deputies has refused to accept the resignations of General Garibaldi and his son, but has granted them three months' leave of absence.

CLEM CANADA, the oldest negro in Virginia, died on the 3d inst. near Guilford, in Loudon County, at the advanced age of nearly one hundred and twenty-one years.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON, British Minister to the United States, and family returned to this country by the steamer *Bohnia*, which arrived at New York, November 17th.

DESPITE the disturbed condition of Ireland, the Empress of Austria proposes, once more, as she has already done for two years in succession, to take her establishment and stud to Ireland and enjoy a Winter's hunting.

THE Duke of Buccleuch has taken so severely to heart the defeat of his son, Lord Dalkoush, by Mr. Gladstone, that he has closed up his collieries at Balkeith, removing 200 miners and reducing the trade of the place by \$1,500 a week.

THE divorced wife of the Rev. Newman Hall has married Frank Richardson, the groom who figured so conspicuously in the divorce proceedings which ended in her husband's obtaining a decree against her. Mr. Hall was married some time ago.

MAYOR COOPER last week transmitted to the Park Commissioners of New York a tin box containing mulberry cuttings from a tree over the grave of Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon. The cuttings were a gift to the Mayor from Charles Reade, the novelist.

THE Count de Chambord is about to visit the Duke of Norfolk at Arundel Castle, where immense preparations are to be made for his reception. One of the motives of this visit to England is said to be to confer with the Catholic authorities as to the settlement of the religious communities driven from France.

MISS MABEL MAY, a young English lady of rare character and accomplishments, will be the companion and assistant of Mrs. General Gardfield in the White House. She is a woman of unusual mental and moral stamina. Last year she was a teacher in Mrs. Westfall's Seminary, in Dayton, and won the respect and esteem of all who were fortunate enough to form her acquaintance.

THE Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in contributing \$500 to the Truro Cathedral fund, mentions that Truro was the first cathedral whose foundation stone was laid with full Masonic honors, and adds: "Let us hope that this may be a type that the churches of Christendom may become more united, and convey more perfectly their Master's precepts embodied in even what the ignorant know of the principles of the craft."

THE English think that Mr. Joseph Cook has one fault which he would do well to correct—he reads so rapidly that it is difficult for an audience to follow him. The *Echo* says: "Mr. Cook does not allow his hearers the tenth part of a second to weigh the exact meaning of some unaccustomed word. As the English people are not all theologians or metaphysicians, Mr. Cook, as a lecturer, would do well to accommodate himself to our deficiencies."

QUEEN VICTORIA has just insured her life for a large sum. The Duke of Cambridge, who has been staying in Paris, went to the French Lion Insurance Company and took out a policy for a large amount in the name of Her Majesty. Imitating this act of foresight, the Duke proceeded next day to the office of the company and insured his own life also for a very large sum. The Queen is frugal, itself, and induces her friends to put its precepts in practice. She is a considerable shareholder in one of the companies trading with the Cape.

UNITED STATES SENATOR HAMLIN, of Maine, will not press his claims for re-election. There have been very few more successful politicians in this country than Mr. Hamlin. He entered Congress almost immediately upon attaining the constitutional age, having previously occupied a seat in the State Legislature, and he has been almost continuously in the public service ever since. A man in New England contributed more effectively to the success of the Republican Party in 1860. Mr. Hamlin has always had a strong and devoted personal following in his native State, due chiefly to the fact that he habitually kept his promises and never went back upon his friends. His record, public and private, has been clean throughout. No suspicion of corruption was ever whispered against him, and he will close his long career with an unblemished reputation.

By the will of the late Mary Shields, of Philadelphia, nearly her whole estate, valued at \$939,990.23, is bequeathed to charitable institutions. Deducting the amount left to the Laurel Hill Cemetery Company for keeping the Shields family vault in repair, \$10,000 for purchasing coal for indigent widows, single women and men in Philadelphia, and annuities left to friends and former servants, there will be fully \$875,000 to be divided among the following institutions: The Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, the Old Man's Home, the House of Mercy for the Cure of Consumptives, the Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Asylum, the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Almshouse of the City of Philadelphia, to relieve and make comfortable the sick and inane confined therein. The first five of these institutions will each receive one-sixth of the amount devoted to charity, while the remaining sixth will be divided between the last two named. Miss Shields was descended from a family that settled in Pennsylvania in the days of the Proprietary, and at one time owned a large portion of Pike and Wayne Counties. Her father, forty years ago, was a leading hardware merchant in Philadelphia.

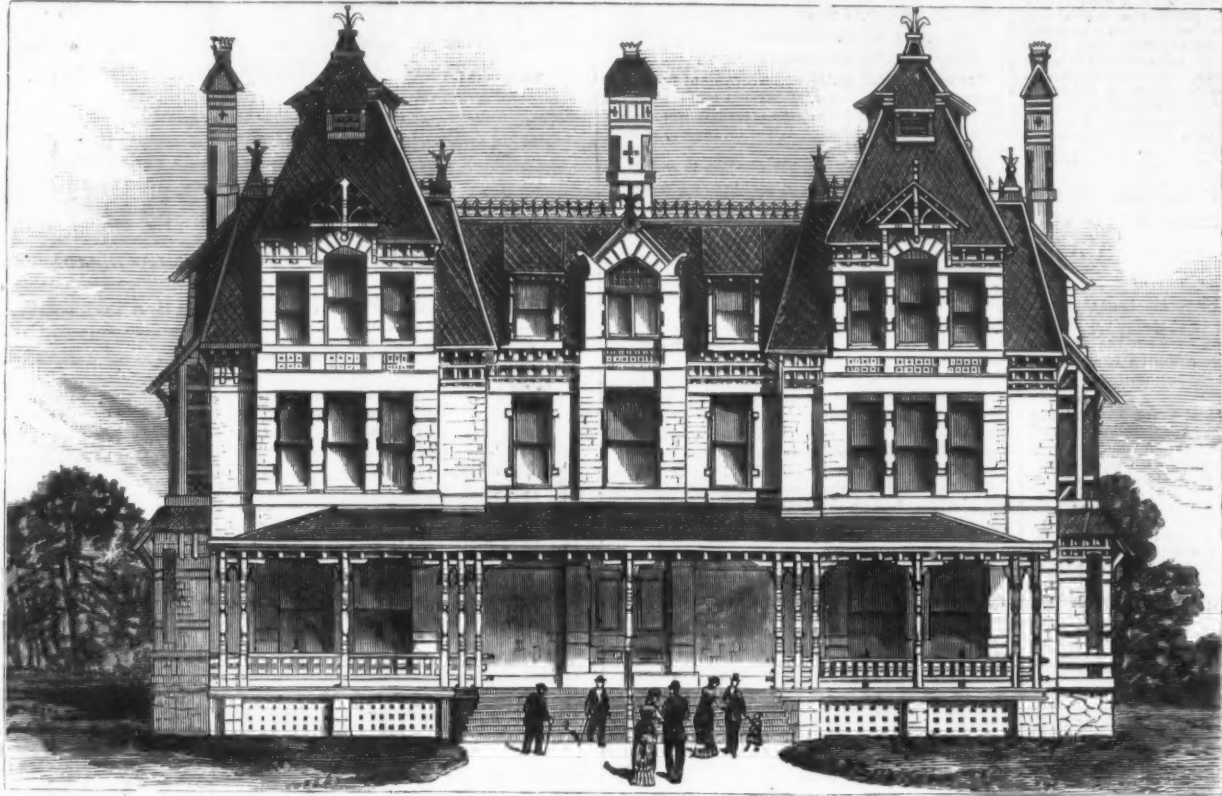


NEW YORK CITY.—RECEPTION GIVEN BY THE PRESS CLUB TO THURLOW WEED, ON HIS EIGHTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY.
NOVEMBER 15TH.—SEE PAGE 222.

PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INCURABLES.

TWO years ago a site was purchased at Forty-eighth Street and Woodland Avenue for the sum of \$5,500, and thereon has been erected the new Home which, in its exterior appearance and its interior arrangements, is one of the most complete institutions in the city. It stands on an elevated piece of ground, affording not only a wide expanse of view in all directions, but combining, as well, the benefits of a healthy temperature and thorough ventilation.

Viewed from Woodland Avenue, the Home presents an imposing appearance. It stands back about fifty feet from the street pavement, and is fronted with an inclosed plot of ground, fresh-sodded with grass. It is three stories in height, and in the prevailing style of architecture, with fancy brick front, finished with ornamental tiling, with broad porches designed somewhat after the Queen Anne fashion, and with deep slanting Gothic roof covered with Akron tiles in red and buff. Fairmount stone laid with random black joints and the Dorchester gray sandstone are used also in the construction of the face of the house. The front is divided into three



PENNSYLVANIA.—NEW BUILDING OF THE HOME FOR INCURABLES, PHILADELPHIA.—FROM THE PLANS OF W. G. HALE, ARCHITECT.

PHILANTHROPY ON WHEELS.

REV. J. KENNION has recently introduced a form of charity which is likely to be immensely popular. His purpose is to place within the reach of every needy person, as far as practicable, a cup or more of hot coffee and a reasonable proportion of wholesome bread, "without money and without price." He does this from a four-wheeled cart, four feet long and two and a half feet wide, which is painted red and blue, and appears on the streets ornamented with the American, English, French and German flags. From the sides of the cart are suspended ten thick stone-china cups; in the front is a basket capable of holding thirty loaves of bread, and in the rear a ten-gallon urn, painted red and capped with copper. A large red flag floating from a pole attached to the front of the cart proclaims, in white letters, "Coffee and Bread Free for All." Mr. Kennion, in a circular recently issued, says: "The coffee cart plan has been grandly and successfully systematized in England among temperance organizations of a true, honorable and practical character, by societies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and by others. We intend to put this enterprise on



KENWARD PHILP, THE ALLEGED FORGER OF THE GARFIELD CHINESE LETTER.—SEE PAGE 223.

sections, the centre part receding, while the projecting ends are built with triple windows in the second and third stories, finishing above in towers, the final of which is 20 feet above the roof, and in each of which there are four louvre windows. Stacks for ventilators and smoke are built with buff tile roofs. Nearly all of the windows have their upper frames set in stained glass, which enhances the brightness of the general effect. The building has a frontage of 72 feet on Woodland Avenue, exclusive of the additional length caused by the bay windows at either end. The depth of the house is 44 feet. From these dimensions some idea may be had of its form, which, as arranged interiorly, is odd and pleasing. The house is entered from a broad piazza extending the length of the front. Wide front doors open into a hall 15 by 24 feet, with grate directly opposite the entrance. The hall, as indeed is the case throughout the house, is finished in bright woods.

On the right hand on entering is a long room, admirably lighted by side windows and the bay-windows at the end. This is to be used as a reception-room and library. A duplicate room on the other side of the main corridor is to be used as a committee-room. Thrown open, these two apartments form, with the hall, a long stretch of room. Running perpendicularly to the main hall is a long entry, which extends the entire width of the building. Opening on this entry are all the other rooms on the floor, viz.: the dining-room, the physician's office, the matron's room and one dormitory, with storeroom, closets, etc., and two dumb-waiters, one running from the kitchen to the dining-room, and the other from the kitchen to the upper floor, to carry the meals to the patients unable to leave their rooms. There also opens on this entry the elevator closet, with passenger-elevator to carry the patients. On the rear is another broad piazza, the counterpart of that on the front of the house.

On the upper floors are the rooms for the patients. They are all capacious, well lighted and ventilated by a patent process. The heating of the house will be by steam and indirect radiation. Each room on the third story has a register in the ceiling for summer ventilation, which has its outlet in the tower dormers. The drainage of the house is said to be complete in every respect. In the basement are the kitchen, laundry and servants' quarters. The entire cost of the building is \$25,000. It will accommodate forty patients. It is contemplated, if the institution meets with popular indorsement and substantial aid, to add to the main building two wings for male as well as female patients, and designed also to provide for such cases as epilepsy, consumption and cancer.



THE LATE LUCRETIA MOTT.—FROM A PHOTO. BY GUTEKUNST. SEE PAGE 223.



NEW YORK CITY.—FREE SERVICE OF COFFEE AND BREAD.



NEW YORK CITY.—THE NEW RESIDENCE OF CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.—SEE PAGE 226.

a solid footing, which will regularly and amply supply the needs of these cities, worthy and unworthy alike; all will be welcome to a good cup of our coffee with a reasonable proportion of good and wholesome bread. This is better than 'physical culture,' fierce denunciatory reproach and abuse of the drunkard; better than prohibitory law; better than mean clandestine key hole busy-bodying and sham detective spies prowling about for blackmailing game. We cannot compel men to be temperate, or sober, or total abstinens, by any force or power of man; but we can, by kindness, loving persuasiveness and material aid, so win the affections of the sot, that he will become emollient, esteem us and our methods, and be readily led to the friend who turns away none because they are poor."

ARCHITECTURAL PROGRESS OF NEW YORK CITY.

THE CARDINAL'S NEW RESIDENCE.

THE new residence of Cardinal McCloskey, on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifth Street, now rapidly approaching completion, is of as modest a plan and character of embellishment as will be consistent with the over-throwing grandeur of the great Cathedral on the Fifth Avenue side of the same block. The foundations are laid on the native rock, and the superstructure is of marble, with lines corresponding with those of the basilica. The building is four stories in height, with a basement, about fifty-five feet wide and sixty-five deep, and is fitted with the latest improvements designed to secure fresh air, thorough ventilation and sunshine. There the Cardinal will reside, with the members of his ecclesiastical family around him, including Bishop Corrigan, the newly-appointed coadjutor. This section will be still further improved by the erection, on the opposite corner of the Cathedral lot, at Madison Avenue and Fifth Street, of a chapel, similar in style and material to the Cathedral and the Cardinal's residence.

FUN.

THERE will be a great deal of suffering in Iowa this year among the potato-bugs. The frost has killed the potatoes.

PRECEPTOR (after a lecture): "Now, what are the principal things that are obtained from the earth?" PUPIL (and disciple of Isaac Walton): "Worms, sir!"

A POET asks: "Have you lived the songs you sing, love?" If he sings "We won't go home till morning," no doubt he has lived at least one of them.

MRS. PLAINDAME, after looking long and thoughtfully at a plaster cast of Shakespeare, remarked: "Poor man! How pale he was! He couldn't have been well when it was taken."

ELDERLY LADY (to shoemaker): "It's not so much a durable article that I require, Mr. Crispin. I want something dainty, you know—something coy, and at the same time just a wee bit saucy."

IN a few weeks young women who have not opened the family Bible for months will begin to display a great interest in the sacred volume. They will gaze into it a dozen times a day to see how their autumn leaves are pressing.

A LONG-WINDED lawyer lately defended a criminal unsuccessfully, and during the trial the judge received the following note: "The prisoner humbly prays that the time occupied by the plea of the counsel for the defense be counted in his sentence."

LITTLE Jeanne has a sister, a year married. Last week this sister became the mother of a pretty babe. "Look, mademoiselle," said the nurse, showing the new-born to its little aunt. "Isn't it the prettiest dolly you ever saw?" Jeanne danced with delight. Then she approached to take it from the nurse's arms. A cry of disgust arose. "Pooh! screamed Jeanne, "it's nothing but a meat baby."

IT was in a Bowery opera-house. The two gentlemen were from the country. After the curtain fell on the first act, one of them, who had been reading the programme, said in an excited manner: "It's an infernal swindle, just got up to take in strangers." "What's a swindle?" "Here it says the next act is two years later. I wonder if they think we are going to stay in New York, at two dollars a day, for two years, just to see this thing out?" They went out and saw the ticket man about it.

A GALVESTON gentleman has been sick for some time, but finally recovered enough to take a ride along the beach in a hired hack. The hack-driver was very accommodating and attentive, and when the invalid was helped out, he expressed his appreciation of Jehu's services, remarking that he would need him again. "Yes, you look like you would need me once more; but you ought to mention my name to the undertaker at once, and not put it off till the very last moment," was the cheerful response of the driver, who had an eye to business.

"Use Redding's Russia Salve."

THACKERAY, during his memorable visit to America, expressed the most unbounded liking for our hotels, though himself the most conservative of Britons. We can scarcely wonder at this when measuring by the standard of the ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, of New York. This great establishment is even better than in Thackeray's day, for it has kept in the van of every modern improvement. Its table, apartments, conveniences, etc., are unsurpassed.

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MESSENGERS FISK & HATCH, the well-known bankers of this city, in order to answer in convenient form numerous inquiries relative to the present condition and traffic of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, the improvements and connections now in progress, and for information concerning the securities of the Company, have published a convenient pamphlet which serves very completely the purpose for which it is intended. It will be found also of great value to a wider circle than those immediately interested in the Chesapeake and Ohio; much of its information bears directly upon the important questions of the industrial progress and development of the South. The pamphlet is an excellent model for other capitalists, interested in similar enterprises, to imitate.

THOUSANDS are now feeling the effects of this depressing weather, and experience a loss of appetite, loss of red blood, have become pale, and are very languid. We advise them to resort immediately to the great Blood Purifier, Blood Enricher, and Perfect Health Giver, DR. BROWNING'S TONIC AND ALTERNATIVE. Price 50 cents and \$1. For sale by its author and sole proprietor, W. Champion Browning, M.D., 1117 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and all Druggists.

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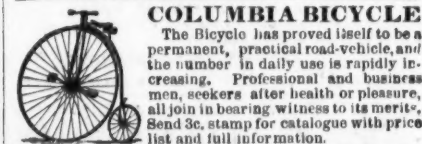
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